

Middlesex.



THE

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM

AT

COLNEY HATCH.

JANUARY QUARTER SESSION, 1863.

LONDON:

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1863.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, COLNEY HATCH.

LIST OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

APPOINTED JANUARY, 1862.

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* Retired February, 1862. † Appointed February, 1862.

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Middlesex.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, IN GENERAL
QUARTER SESSION ASSEMBLED.

*THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT of the
COMMITTEE of VISITORS of the COUNTY
LUNATIC ASYLUM, at Colney Hatch.*

IN submitting to the Court their Annual Report, it affords to your Committee much pleasure to be enabled to state, that the condition of the Asylum during the past year has been highly satisfactory. No important matters, distinct from the management of the Institution, have occurred to divide their attention with the main object of their charge as formerly; when the serious fears for the security of the building—the prolonged law proceedings with the Architect—and the enlargement of the Asylum, engaged, in their turns, so much of the attention of the Committees of the different periods. The year just expired, therefore, has been devoted, without interruption, to the ordinary superintendence of the Establishment, and to the maturing and perfecting the arrangements, which were mentioned by the Committee, in their last Report, as having recently come into operation: and the Committee have the satisfaction now to state, that the regulations then

devised for the supervision of the Male Department of the Establishment have proved to be ample and efficient for the purpose designed. During the past year, not a single case of violent death or suicide has occurred, and when the large number of Patients, now resident in the Asylum, is remembered, and that many of them are violent, and dangerous both to themselves and others, the Committee feel very grateful that they can make such a satisfactory statement to the Court. A Sub-Committee has recently been appointed with instructions to enquire, and report, whether some of the regulations, adopted on the Male Side, may not advantageously be introduced into the Female Side of the Asylum; and the Committee hope, next year, to report that, with the assistance of Mr. Marshall, their valued Medical Superintendent, some few improvements in the details of the management may be effected.

The Asylum is in good repair; the older portion of the building has been carefully watched, and where necessary, has been strengthened: the newer parts are in good condition; and the amount of accommodation appears to be sufficient for the number of Male Lunatics for whom it is requisite; but the Female Side of the Asylum has now, for some time, been quite full, and, during the past year, the Committee have been compelled to refuse numerous cases. The management of the Asylum by the Medical Superintendents has been most satisfactory. The conduct of the Officers has been good; and, in the performance of their duties, they have shewn zeal and interest in the welfare of the inmates.

Many improvements have been carried into effect, which, although in themselves of small importance, have collectively afforded greatly increased comfort and accommodation to the

Patients. Amongst other works of this description, the Committee may state that six single sleeping rooms have been added to the Laundry Ward; additional padded rooms have been constructed; the ventilation of the Wards, Dormitories, and Corridors has been greatly improved; additional means for warming the One-storey Wards have been adopted; additional windows and doors have been made; increased space for Female Patients in the Chapel has been afforded; Blinds have been provided for windows of Patients' Bedrooms, where exposed to the Sun; the walks round the Grounds have been extended; and Flower Gardens have been laid out for individual Patients.

The supply to the Wards of additional settees, couches, chairs for Epileptic Patients, books, newspapers, musical instruments, birds, shelves for flowers, bagatelle boards, and other means of promoting amusement, and numerous seats in the walks and grounds, have conduced very much to the comfort and happiness of the Patients; and some padded rooms are being specially constructed for containing Patients, inclined to be noisy at night, in a part of the Asylum where their clamour is not likely to disturb others.

Warm Linsey dresses have been provided for the Winter wear of the Female Patients, and their comfort has been much increased thereby.

Your Committee found it necessary to prosecute one of their Workmen for stealing some meat from the Establishment; he was tried at the Middlesex Sessions and acquitted. In another case, a Baker at Enfield, named Foster, was discovered with Malt and Hops in his possession on the premises, under circumstances which led the Committee to believe that he was concerned with

Stephen Windebank, the Asylum Brewer, and his Assistant, in stealing the County property. The Committee accordingly prosecuted these persons, and Foster was convicted at the Middlesex Sessions, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction for twelve Calendar Months. The Brewer and his Assistant left the neighbourhood, but true bills were found against them; and the Brewer, having been apprehended at Petersfield, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for nine Calendar Months. A third case was that of an Attendant, named William Crane, who, being charged upon very clear evidence, with ill-using a Patient, was committed for trial by your Committee, and after a full inquiry at the Sessions, was, to their surprise, acquitted by the jury. Your Committee, notwithstanding this Verdict, thought it incumbent on them to discharge Crane from the County service.

Your Committee have been compelled to dismiss from their service several Attendants, for various acts of misconduct: in four instances, for striking Patients; in two, for drunkenness; and in other cases, for insubordinate conduct, or for being absent without leave. It is however satisfactory to the Committee to state that the majority of the persons so dismissed were young Officers, many of them being only on probation.

At the request of the Medical Superintendent of the Male Department, an additional Night Watch has been permanently appointed. Two additional Ward attendants also have been temporarily employed in the Male Department, in consequence of the reception of some Patients of a more than usually violent character.

Very few casualties, and none of a serious character, have occurred during the past year. Your Committee believe that this state of things is largely owing to the beneficial working of the new system of supervision already alluded to, under which it is almost impossible that any systematic ill-treatment, or any prolonged impropriety, can take place in the Wards without discovery and correction.

Several Patients, selected by the Medical Superintendents, were taken to the International Exhibition. The walking parties in the neighbourhood have been continued, and Patients are occasionally allowed to visit their friends, in charge of an Attendant, for the day. The Summer Entertainment was given on the 15th of July last, and the Winter Entertainment is fixed for the 20th instant. A few weeks since, a gratuitous Entertainment was very kindly given by a Musical Society, of which one of the Head Attendants is a member, and which afforded great pleasure to the Patients.

The Patients continue their out-door games of Cricket, Football, &c., and in these games, and in the performance of out-door labour, every encouragement is given to them by the Officers; who find occupation in the open air highly essential to the promotion of their recovery.

The health of the Patients has been very good, and no epidemic has attacked them. Your Committee have carefully examined the Patients at the regular two monthly inspections, and they have observed, with satisfaction, their general healthy and cleanly condition, and the care and attention which have been devoted to them by the Officers and Attendants.

The Patients discharged during the past year have, with but two or three exceptions, expressed their satisfaction with, and in many cases have testified great gratitude for, the treatment which they have received while in this Asylum. Two cases of a different character, however, occupied much of the attention of the Committee; but, after very patient investigation, both appeared to be groundless. One of the patients, Benjamin Gibbs Mitchell, has since been re-admitted into the Asylum. The Correspondence with reference to each of these cases with the Commissioners in Lunacy is annexed (Appendix A).

An application, under the provisions of the New Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, has lately been made by the Guardians of Mile End, Old Town, for the removal to their Workhouse of such of their quiet and harmless Patients as might be selected by the Medical Superintendents. As this was the first application of the kind, and as the subject of removing Patients was, in the opinion of your Committee, a very important one, they appointed a Sub-Committee to visit the building at the Workhouse proposed to be appropriated for the Patients, who made various enquiries as to diet, care, &c., of the Patients; and the replies thereto being generally satisfactory, your Committee informed the Guardians that, upon their obtaining, as required by the Act, the consent of the Commissioners in Lunacy and of the Poor Law Board, they would not object to the removal of such Patients as might be selected by the Medical Superintendents. The application is still under consideration by the Commissioners in Lunacy. The Report of the Sub-Committee on this application is annexed (Appendix B).

The late high prices of provisions and supplies generally, and the increased cost of the Establishment, consequent not only

on the augmented Staff, but on the additional comforts and appliances provided, compelled your Committee to fix the Weekly Rate, per Patient, to be paid by the Parishes during the year, at 10s. 2½d., instead of 9s. 11d., which had been the previous charge; the Committee, however, are glad to state that the Contracts lately entered into for both Meat, and Flour, are at lower prices; and, should this continue, they hope they may be able again to return to the lower Weekly Rate.

Your Committee were much gratified at the receipt of a communication from the Chairman of the Court, that, in the course of the Summer, a visit had been paid to the Asylum, through his introduction, by Mynheer von Heer R. Twies, the Procurator and Inspector of Prisons and Lunatic Asylums of His Majesty the King of Holland, who expressed his gratification with the Establishment in flattering terms.

The Commissioners in Lunacy paid their annual visit of Inspection to the Asylum on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th of December last, and made an entry of their remarks on the occasion in the Visitors' Book. These remarks have been under the attentive consideration of the Committee, and the result of their deliberation will be found set forth in their Reply to the Commissioners (Appendix C.).

In alluding to this subject, the Committee beg to tender to the Court their thanks for the Resolution passed by them in April last, recording their approval of the course which the Committee had taken with the Commissioners of Lunacy. This Resolution will tend materially to strengthen the hands of the Committee, if at any time they should feel it to be their duty to differ with the Commissioners; and they observe, with pleasure, that the

Entry made by the Commissioners, on their recent visit, is expressed in language to which no exception can be taken.

The Committee, at the end of the year, received a notice from Mr. Johns, who for upwards of eight years has acted as Clerk of the Works, that it was his intention to resign his situation, and to go into business for himself. Mr. Johns will shortly leave accordingly. And your Committee, out of 71 Candidates for the situation, have appointed Mr. William Wood in his place. Mr. Johns during his service here showed great ability in various works requiring constructive and mechanical skill.

The Schoolmistress, Miss Young, having resigned her situation in October last, your Committee have not filled up the vacancy, as the Schools have been found to be entirely a failure. The Male School has been abandoned for some years. Miss Young also acted as Organist. The Committee, therefore, finding that some assistance, of a clerical kind, was much needed for the Medical Superintendents, advertised for a young man competent to perform on the Organ, who might be employed as Superintendent's Clerk; and they have appointed Mr. George Pegrome to that situation.

The Reports of the different Officers are appended.

The following Members of the Committee will retire, viz.:— Charles Woodward, Esq., William Howard, Esq., William Simpson, Esq., H. Harwood Harwood, Esq., Edward Ford, Esq., Augustin Robinson, Esq. And on the retirement of Mr. Woodward, who has been for ten consecutive years a Member, and who for eight years of that period performed the onerous duties of Chairman, of the House Committee,

they feel it due to him to express, not only their regret at his loss, but their deep sense of the invaluable services rendered by him both to the County and to the afflicted Inmates of this Asylum.

All which is submitted, &c.

WILLIAM H. WYATT,
Chairman.

Colney Hatch Asylum,
13th January, 1863.

APPENDIX A. No. 1.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
19, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.,

12th June, 1862.

SIR,

The Commissioners request that you will lay the accompanying Papers (A and B) before the Visitors of the Colney Hatch Asylum, and return them to this Office after they shall have undergone the Visitors' consideration.

The Commissioners wish me to direct attention particularly to the following points:—

1. The detention of Mitchell's property in the Asylum [see A (3)].
2. The injury on the head from blows by Attendant Smith.
3. Also, to a statement made by Mitchell to this Board that various letters, written by him to persons in America and elsewhere, had been withheld by Dr. Tyerman, although that gentleman had assured him that they had been sent.

The Commissioners will be glad to receive information on these several points as soon as convenient.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. SPRING RICE,

Secretary.

J. S. SKAIFE, Esq.

A (1).

No. 2, ST. CLEMENTS DANES INN, STRAND,

June 12th, 1862.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I appear before you this day most respectfully to solicit—

That for the means of my present subsistence you will require the Authorities of Colney Hatch to deliver up to me what little property I had, and which was and is withheld from me, and is contained in the list accompanying this communication.

I submit to your Honourable Board that I have been turned out destitute, and that I was crippled for life on the 5th day of August, 1853, by blows received on the top of my head, given me by an attendant named Smith; my hip was at that time dislocated. Since then on various occasions I received several severe blows, which are now visible on my body, while all my teeth have been knocked out during the violence to which I have been subjected.

I consider this treatment and my procrastinated confinement, under the plea that I was a dangerous Lunatic, to my having expressed my intention to lay before you the cruelties and abuse of power exercised by the Keepers—not only to myself but also to other Patients—any Patient complaining against the Keepers to the Commissioners are threatened with death; and several deaths have occurred there from the violence of the Keepers.

I believe at this moment there are nearly a hundred alleged

Lunatics in Colney Hatch Asylum most unjustly confined there, out of which number I have selected the names of six for the investigation of your Honourable Board.

Throwing myself under the humane consideration of your Honourable Board,

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

BENJAMIN GIBBS MITCHELL.

A (2).

Six persons in Colney Hatch who are unnecessarily confined there, exclusive of several others.

William Wilde	No. 5 C. Ward.	
— Scardell	No. 1	„
George Kent.....	„	„
— Webster	No. 7	„
— Lewis	No. 3 B.	„
John Martin	No. 4	„
William Joseph Fitch	„	„

This last is subject to fits which very seldom manifest themselves.

BENJAMIN GIBBS MITCHELL.

12th June, 1862.

A (3). No. 1.

List of my Property left at Colney Hatch, as brought there by me, and what I left there.

A long netted Purse containing 19s. in coin.

A Bank Draft for £42 8s.

A Pair of Gold Spectacles.

A Pair of Silver ditto.

A new Beaver Hat with crape.

A Pair of Waterproof Boots.

Sundry papers and documents of great value to me.

The Sunday Dress that I wore was given to me by the Rev. Mr. Hutton, and which has been withheld from me.

A sea Hat, Cap, and red Pocket-handkerchief.

Ten shillings from Howes, in No. 4 Ward.

BENJAMIN GIBBS MITCHELL.

June 12th, 1862.

B.

NO. 2, SAINT CLEMENT DANES INN, STRAND,

Monday Evening, June 9th, 1862.

MY LORD SHAFTESBURY,

I must confess that I feel myself inadequate in my present weak state of health of addressing you in writing. No doubt your Lordship is aware that I was discharged from the Colney

Hatch Lunatic Asylum on Thursday, the 22nd of last month, by order of Sir George Grey, being there *falsely* and *maliciously* incarcerated on Monday, the 4th day of July, 1853, and on Friday, the 5th day of the following month of August, in the said year of 1853, I was crippled for life, being on that day three score years old, since which time I have now marks visible about my head, every tooth knocked out by the cruel Attendants, and other bodily injuries, and that simply asking for mercy in behalf of poor helpless men around me.

I will now proceed to give your Lordship an outline in as brief and short a manner as possible of the commencement of this unfortunate circumstance, hoping that I shall not intrude on your Lordship's time, together with the members of your Honourable Board, especially Mr. Campbell, who I saw at the Asylum for the first time on June 30th, 1858, and the four that I was interrogated by on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th of July, 1859; praying that I may on Wednesday, the 11th instant, be allowed a patient and *impartial* hearing before your Lordship's Honourable Board, and obtain that justice which I am entitled to as one of Her Gracious Majesty's liege subjects and a denizen in the County of Middlesex, and in duty bound will ever pray.

I was taken in custody on the 3rd day of March, 1853, intending to have left the day following for Liverpool, to take passage for New York, and was detained at Bagnigge Wells Police Station, from whence I was sent to the House of Detention for five nights and four days, when, on Monday, the 7th day of the said month of March, in the said year 1853, I was sent to the Criminal Court in Clerkenwell, from the said House of Detention, and sentenced by Sergeant Adams to six months'

imprisonment, and kept to hard labour in Cold Bath Fields Prison, by the false oath of one Caroline Cannon, aided by a Pawnbroker, whose name I have forgotten, and who at the time resided at No. 32, Goswell Street, Aldersgate; Benjamin Mitchell, Tailor, at that time residing at 223, or thereabouts, in Saint John's Road, in said Clerkenwell, together with the Policeman, who took me in charge, by order of the said Caroline Cannon, which Policeman I never before saw. The said Caroline Cannon resided at the time at No. 4, Little Silver Street, Bridgewater Square, and who, at the time of my commitment, was well known (and many years previous, as I am creditably informed) to Mr. and Mrs. Orchan, the present keepers of the Temple Bar Coffee House. I was transferred to the said Lunatic Asylum as before stated, thinking I was on my way to Liverpool, after having been examined before the Board of Magistrates at the said Prison, on Friday the 1st day of July, 1853, and an Inventory taken of my baggage, &c.; at the time I was first in custody at No. 4, George Street, Messrs. Edwards' Tea and Sugar Grocery, and the Magistrates at the said Cold Bath Fields Prison, requested that I would give them an Order for the Delivery of the said Baggage, which I did do, they promising that it should be sent to the United States Consulate at Liverpool the following day, Saturday, the 2nd day of July, in said year 1853.

On my original arrest there were taken from me the following articles :—

Long netted purse, containing 19s. in coin, and *Bank draft for* £42 8s. 0d.; also a pair of gold spectacles and a pair of silver ones; a suit of Clothes; new Beaver hat made in the Minories, December previous, dressed with crape, with my

name written therein in full; a pair of waterproof boots, made in Baltimore; together with sundry papers and documents of no use to any other person, but of considerable value to me.

By your Lordship's aid, and the Honorable Board that will enable me to have a restitution of those articles of my property will ever be acknowledged with much gratitude and unfeigned thanks, and have the honor to remain,

Your Lordship's
Most humble and obedient Servant,
BENJAMIN GIBBS MITCHELL,
*Formerly of the Island of Bermuda,
and the City of Baltimore.*

TO LORD SHAFTESBURY,
*No. 19, Whitehall Place,
West End, London.*

B.

33, MILNER SQUARE, ISLINGTON,

25th June, 1862.

SIR,

The Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum at Colney Hatch have caused inquiry to be made into the different allegations contained in the two statements of Benjamin Gibbs Mitchell, a recently-discharged Patient, forwarded by you for their consideration on the 12th instant (the receipt of which

was acknowledged by me on the 18th instant), and more particularly with reference to the three points to which the Commissioners in Lunacy wished their attention to be directed; and I am instructed to forward to you a copy of the Report made by Dr. Sheppard, the present Medical Superintendent of the Male Department (marked A.), in which those subjects are very fully noticed.

The Committee have made inquiry at the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, in which B. G. Mitchell was confined previously to his admission into the Asylum, with reference to the property then in his possession, and they find that he then had four duplicates, a pair of spectacles, and sundry papers, which articles would, in the ordinary course, have been handed over to him on his removal; and that he had no money.

As this person was admitted in the Asylum as a Criminal Patient, under the provisions of the Statute 3 and 4 Viet., c. 54, s. 1, it was not in the power of the Committee to discharge him in the usual manner, even had he become of sound mind. Inquiries, however, having been made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department as to his state of mind, he was, after some correspondence, eventually discharged by the Home Secretary, upon a Certificate signed by Dr. Sheppard and Mr. Marshall (the Superintendent of the Female Department) that "he is harmless, and may be released without danger to himself or others."

And upon the receipt of the Order for his discharge Mitchell was suffered to leave at once, and was not brought before the Committee, as is the case with other Lunatics (not Criminal Patients) when recommended for discharge as recovered; so that

they were not able to put to him the question, invariably asked, "How have you been treated by the Officers and Attendants?" But the Committee cannot discover that in any of Mitchell's repeated interviews with, and applications to them, or in any of his very frequent conversations with individual members of their body, he complained of ill usage by Attendants or others, or that any such complaint was made in his behalf, except in the instance referred to by Mr. Tyerman, quoted in Dr. Sheppard's Report: his applications were chiefly for permission to go to London to see the American Consul and other persons, or for his discharge. He was occasionally permitted to go to London in charge of an Attendant; but it appeared that some of the persons whom he wished to see could not be found, and that to some of the others his visits were not acceptable.

A letter from Mitchell, addressed to the Committee in 1858, which has been found among the papers preserved by me, and of which I enclose a copy (marked B) will shew to the Commissioners the nature of the statements and applications usually made by him to the Committee.

I return, as requested, the original papers addressed by Mitchell to your Board.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

JOHN S. SKAIFE,

Clerk to the Visitors.

To the Hon. W. C. SPRING RICE,

&c., &c., &c.,

Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

A.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,
COLNEY HATCH,

June 25th, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

You require of me a Report upon certain allegations made to the Commissioners in Lunacy by one Benjamin Gibbs Mitchell, a Criminal Patient recently discharged from this Asylum, as to his unlawful and cruel treatment during a residence therein of nine years. These allegations are embodied in a letter addressed by the Commissioners to your Clerk, bearing date the 12th of June, 1862.

In obedience to your instructions, I have instituted every possible inquiry; and a thorough investigation of the subject enables me to lay before you the following statement:—

1. In reference to “*The Detention of Mitchell’s property in the Asylum.*”

It is the custom, on the admission of a Patient, to have him immediately stripped and bathed; his clothing is searched, and every article found upon it is taken by the Head Attendant to the Inspectors’ Office, whence it is forwarded by the Inspector of the Division to which the Patient has been posted, to the Office of the Clerk of the Asylum. These articles are retained by the Clerk, and their reception is entered in a book kept for that purpose; but they may at any time be drawn out, under the direction of the Medical Superintendent, for the benefit of

the Patient to whom they belong. The only difference between the custom existing now and that which prevailed at the time of Mitchell's entrance (1853), lies in the fact that formerly, there being no Inspectors, the Head Attendant was the person responsible for the safe deliverance of the articles at the Office of the Clerk of the Asylum. The clothing in which a Patient arrives is returned to the Workhouse, or, in the case of a Criminal Lunatic; to the Prison from which he came. If, however, the Patient expresses a wish to wear his own clothing, and his previous social position, or some other equally valid reason, render the gratification of such a wish desirable, it is at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent to grant the privilege required.

It does not appear that any entry was made by the Clerk of the Asylum of articles received from Benjamin Gibbs Mitchell, at the time of his admission, and it has therefore been assumed that he did not bring any with him, and that his clothes were returned to the Prison. But upon inquiry at the Middlesex House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields, it would seem that Mitchell, on his reception there, had the following articles taken from him, viz. :—"four duplicates, spectacles, papers—all of which (continues Captain Colvill, the Governor, in a letter to Mr. Skaife) would have been handed over to him on his removal to the Asylum—*no money*." The County, therefore, (as it seems to me) is responsible to Mitchell to the extent of "duplicates, spectacles, papers,"—things which under a less stringen supervision than now exists in the Asylum may have escaped notice or been misappropriated. And it is fair to assume that the possession of "a long netted purse containing nineteen shillings in coin," "a bank draft for £42 8s.," "a new beaver hat with crape," "a pair of waterproof boots," "a sea hat," and

“a red pocket-handkerchief,” constitutes one of the many delusions of which Mitchell has been the subject.

In reference to the “Sunday dress given to me by the Rev. Mr. Hutton, and which has been withheld from me,” the following is an explanation of its detention by the Asylum Authorities:—In days of the Asylum prior to the institution of the brown clothing now worn by the working Patients on Sundays and Holidays, a few black or parti-coloured suits, (two dozen the Steward informs me), were used by the better class of Patients on like occasions. Through the medium of the Rev. Mr. Hutton (then Chaplain to the Asylum) one of these suits, together with a cap, was obtained by Mitchell from the stores. It was not a new suit, however, but it had been previously worn by two different Patients, whose names are still legibly impressed upon it. Mitchell is as well aware of this as we are, and that he is endeavouring to impose upon the County by untruthful statements.

As regards “10s. from Howes, in No. 4 Ward” stated to be retained by him, I find that Howes was in the habit of keeping for Mitchell, at the latter’s own request, whatever monies he may at various times have possessed himself of, and expending it for Mitchell’s use in Tobacco, or such other articles as he required. By the manufacture of nets and fishing lines for different persons, Mitchell drove at times a flourishing little trade. By representing, with a striking earnestness and an importunate plausibility, his own imaginary wrongs to casual Visitors to the Asylum who passed through his Ward, he also replenished occasionally his pecuniary stores. But the outlets were always equal to the supply, and there was no balance due to Mitchell from his banker, Howes, at the time the former

received his discharge from Colney Hatch. It is obviously, therefore, a question of the veracity of Howes, an honest Attendant, of long years' service in the County, against that of a Criminal Patient, for long years the subject of delusions, and known to be unscrupulous in his charges against others. There was a balance, however, of 1s. 10½*d.* in the hands of the Clerk of the Asylum, deposited with him to Mitchell's credit by a former Head Attendant, named Berry, on March 8th, 1860. This sum Mitchell received and acknowledged in writing on the morning of his departure from us (May, 22nd, 1862).

2. "*The injury on the Head from blows by Attendant Smith*" on the 5th day of August, 1853, together with dislocation of the Hip and other injuries."

A reference to the Official Record of the Medical Department yields upon these points the following information:—There is no mention of "blows on the head," nor is there any entry of "dislocated hip" in the *Casualty Book* on the 5th of August, 1853. But there is an entry, "Mitchell, bruise of hip from falling," on the 5th day of July preceding. It is also stated in the *Case Book*, "he has suffered a bruise of the hip from falling." There is no record in the *Diary* of this occurrence. In the *Medical Journal* Mitchell is not down as being "under Medical treatment" in the week which includes the 15th of July, but his name appears in this category in the week following no mention, however, being made of his case under the heading of "Deaths, Injuries, and Violence to Patients."

I have written to my predecessor, Mr. Tyerman, on this subject, and the following is his reply:—

“ COLVILLE HOUSE, NEAR LOWESTOFT,

“ 20th June, 1862.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ (the beginning of the letter has reference to other matters. E. S.) I well recollect B. G. Mitchell, by habit an ‘ Accuser,’ and who contrived, if possible, to make a hornet’s nest of every Ward in which he was placed. I am afraid you will be troubled with many such at Colney Hatch. He was admitted from one of the Prisons under Acute Mania, with tendency to interfere with all around him; and, when in 11 Ward, I recollect his meeting with an injury of the hip, about the date alluded to, and which was attributed by the Attendants to a fall on the asphalte floor. I do not know otherwise than that the accident was the result of his own extreme excitement. On several minute examinations, I could detect no fracture or dislocation. Some time afterwards an irritable Attendant—I think named Smith—was charged by Mitchell with striking him on the head with a key. I brought the case home to the former, who was in consequence discharged; and Mitchell knew and knows this. I sent several of his letters to America, through the Office, and Mr. Chany will probably well remember them. One, at least, was returned from America, and I remember Ford had one such in his possession when I left. Mitchell denied it had been sent, although the post-marks were on it. I was not in the habit of deceiving him or the other Patients, and probably Mr. Chany can prove that no deception was practised as regards Mitchell’s letters. The wretched man gave me, and everybody, and the Commissioners, endless trouble.

“ Believe me,

“ My dear Sir,

“ Yours very faithfully,

“ D. F. TYERMAN.

“ DR. SHEPPARD.”

3. *"A Statement made by Mitchell to this Board (so wrote the Commissioners) that various Letters written by him to persons in America, and elsewhere, had been withheld by Dr. Tyerman, although that Gentleman had assured him that they had been sent."*

This charge is met by Mr. Tyerman's Letter before inserted. Amidst the multiplicity of letters which pass through the Office of the Clerk to the Asylum, Mr. Chany is unable to call to mind the particular letters of Benjamin Gibbs Mitchell, but he is certain that any letter sent there to be posted, is started therefrom on the road to its destination; I have only to add to this part of the subject, that every letter, envelope, and paper belonging to Mitchell in this Asylum, was given up to his keeping before he left it. There is not within these walls a single document or article of property belonging to him.

Having treated of the three points to which the Commissioners have expressed a wish, in their letter to the Clerk to the Visitors, "to direct attention particularly," I proceed to touch upon the statement of the Complainant, "that there are nearly a hundred alleged lunatics in Colney Hatch Asylum, most unjustly confined there," out of which number six have been named as inviting my opinion. The Committee of Visitors have not, as yet, given me any reason to suppose that I have lost their confidence, or that they estimate more highly the diagnostic powers of a discharged Criminal Patient than of their Medical Superintendent. They will not, therefore, require me to trifle with them, and insult the dignity of my own office, by entering into any details by which an undue importance may be given to the charges of Benjamin Gibbs Mitchell. It will be sufficient for me to assert that there is at present not a single Patient in

he Male Department of this Asylum, whose interests, together with those of society at large, are not best to be consulted by his more prolonged residence therein ; and that during the time (be it long or short) which I may have the honour of filling my present post, I shall lose no opportunity of bringing under your notice, for discharge, every certified Lunatic who shall evidence that he is again fit to mingle in the outer world. The number of Patients I have already discharged, including the Complainant himself, who, but for my own interference, would still have been here, constitutes an objective fact, by which you will be as glad to repel, as I am proud to repel, any insinuations which assail the humanity (for it is a question of humanity), of your Chief Medical Officer.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, you ask for “my own opinion upon the statements made by Mitchell, and whether the same are or are not true, where the subject matter of the Complaint is within my own term of office here?” In a limited measure, the form of this Report has already necessitated the expression of my opinion upon several points ; and, in a more extended and comprehensive measure, I can have no difficulty in giving it you. During my six months’ term of Office I have had abundant means of studying Mitchell’s case, and of forming an estimate of his character ; for it was not to be supposed, from his known antecedents, that he would lose any opportunity of pressing his claims upon, and bringing himself under the notice of, a new Medical Superintendent ; and his release, after nine years’ confinement, is a practical demonstration of my having manifested no indifference to his importunities.

I believe, then, most firmly, that no reliance can be placed upon any of Mitchell’s statements, except on those which relate

to his ill-treatment by an Attendant named Smith (and which it is obvious he has exaggerated, under the pressure of those delusions to which I shall immediately make reference), and to his having "four duplicates, spectacles, and papers" on his person, upon his reception from the House of Correction. Even supposing the Authorities here had ever been able to discover (which they have not) that truthfulness was an ingredient of Mitchell's character in his sanest moments, there is an element of great importance in the consideration of this case which should not be lost sight of, and which I am bound to bring prominently under your notice—Mitchell was discharged from this Asylum under an Order from the Secretary of State, upon a Medical Certificate signed by my colleague Mr. Marshall and myself, that he (Mitchell) "is harmless and may be released without danger to himself or others."

We did not affirm that he had no "delusions:" for, under a very recent examination, conducted with a view to effect his liberty, he avowed that Mr. Marshall had attempted to poison him on his first reception into the Asylum, and that two Patients had been poisoned in his presence by the Attendants. You are bound, therefore, to receive with the greatest caution—not to say as absolutely false from its intrinsic improbability and Mitchell's untrustworthiness—all that relates in Mitchell's letter to the Commissioners, to "threats of death by the Keepers" against those who complain, and to "actual deaths" having been perpetrated. The fact is (as Mr. Tyerman expresses it), Mitchell is by nature and by art an "Accuser." He was never so happy here as when engaged in some malicious design against the honour and integrity of those who bore rule in this place, where (as far as I can gather) he has received unmerited indulgence and consideration.

Every new Patient (even in my time) admitted into his Ward he essayed to impregnate with his own seditious views, and whosoever declined to become a willing recipient of the same he made at once his personal enemy; and so his hand was against every man, and he imagined that every man's hand was against him. He never scrupled to make any statements by which he could magnify his own importance, advance (as he thought) his own interests, and lessen the respect due to others. Though a professed Religionist, and an extensive importer of Scriptural phraseology into his writings and conversation, he was addicted to making use of the foulest language, and expressing the most rancorous hatred of those who gave him the slightest provocation. And it is right that I should tell you, in confirmation of my statement as to his want of principle, that since his discharge from the Asylum, Mitchell has obtained money under false pretences from the brother of Attendant Howes in London.

Such are the facts with which I have to deal, and such is the opinion which I have formed upon them, after due thought and observation.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDGAR SHEPPARD, M.D.

Medical Superintendent of the Male Department.

*To the Committee of Visitors of
the Middlesex County Asylum, Colney Hatch*

B.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH,
Tuesday Morning, 7th of December, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave most respectfully again to address your Worships, asking for further indulgence in allowing me an interview to-day, and grant me the privilege to-morrow, the 8th instant, of again visiting London for the express purpose of calling on the American Association and Mr. Sampson, 10, Pell Street, Saint George in the East, as I was disappointed under very peculiar circumstances, as set forth in my communication to the Honorable Committee on Wednesday last, the 1st instant, I was sadly disappointed in my not being allowed an interview on that day. That the perpetrators of such infamous and deliberate falsehoods and abuses that has taken place since Wednesday, the 4th day of November, last year (and a long time previous), may be found out, and which, to the great damage of myself, has caused my detention here, as also referred to in my note on the 22nd of November last; and that all such person or persons that are found guilty of these *abominable acts* (*a disgrace to the British Government, and this admirably conducted Establishment*) may be punished to the utmost *rigour of the law*, or as in your Worships' judgment shall seem best. And that Dr. Tyerman would be kind enough to lay before your Worships (if he has not already done so) the letter of P. Thompson, Esq., to me, *under his care*, in the latter part of the month of October or the beginning of November, 1856, and which Dr. Tyerman acknowledged the receipt of, but I know not to the present day *its contents*, Mr. Thompson having

received the sum of £20, a few days after my arrival in London, being on the 8th day of May, 1851, on my second visit to this country (the first being in April, 1848) and remained in London until the December following, when I left for Southampton, and took passage in the American steamer Washington, Captain Johnson, for New York, passage, £20. On my arrival in London on the second visit, I brought a Letter of Introduction to the said Thompson, from Z. Collins Lee, the District Attorney General for the State of Maryland, residing in the city of Baltimore, and I should like to know how Mr. Thompson disposed of the £20. And in addition of seeing the American Association and Mr. Sampson, who I was disappointed of seeing on Monday, the 29th of last month, that Your Worships would be pleased to allow me also to call to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 5, Bank Buildings, to ascertain the fact, if Mr. Thompson is dead or not, and to see if I can obtain any information as regards my baggage, worth to me at the least estimation, £30 sterling; and that Dr. Tyerman would also lay before you my communication in the early part of this present year, together with the Letter of Messrs. Bailey, as regards my business of a private nature. And in the event that I cannot be discharged to-day, as requested on the 1st of the present month, that Your Worships would be pleased to grant me the request herein stated, which will ever be acknowledged with much gratitude and unfeigned thanks.

And have the honour to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

BENJAMIN GIBBS MITCHELL.

*To the Worshipful Chairman,
and House Committee, of the Colney Hatch Asylum.*

APPENDIX A. No. 2.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
19, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.,

7th November, 1862.

SIR,

Secretary Sir George Grey having referred to the Commissioners in Lunacy the enclosed Letter from Mr. Percival, and the accompanying Statement by Varney, with reference to the treatment of Patients at Colney Hatch Asylum, I am desired to request you to lay the same before the Committee of Visitors with the view of their instituting such enquiry with respect to the charges contained in it as they may think fit, and favoring this Board with their opinion thereupon.

As these Documents are sent in original, I have to request you to be so good as to return them to this Office.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. SPRING RICE,
Secretary.

J. S. SKAIFE, Esq.,

Clerk to Visitors of Colney Hatch Asylum.

43, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND, W.C.
LONDON, 25th September, 1862.

SIR,

I have the honour of inclosing to you a copy of a long statement which I have received, written in pencil, from a person of the name of William Varney, who has lately been dismissed from the County Asylum at Colney Hatch, in which, and in Hanwell previously, he has been confined for many years.

I have been informed that Varney is not a person to be depended upon entirely, but this chiefly from the prejudicial inferences he draws from facts, rather than as regards his statement of facts, of which he is a capable observer.

But although some of the facts which he has related in this Memorial may be exaggerated or distorted, it is impossible for me not to believe that a great deal is too true, as they corroborate what I know from my own experience, and what I have learnt from other Patients who have been confined at Colney Hatch and in other County Asylums; and, besides, they are just such as may be expected from the imperfect nature of the government of these monstrous towns of Lunatics, where there is no resident Magistrate or Governor, and where the whole supervision of the Asylum is left to a comparatively inferior description of Medical Officer (for the salaries of these Officers cannot secure first-rate tone and ability), whose attention must be more than sufficiently absorbed by the medical treatment and observation of the physical state of so many hundred Patients, without having, also, to superintend, and to be *called off on all occasions* to superintend, the moral and civil control of his Patients.

You may perhaps remember that some years ago I had the honour of laying before you a complaint, made to me by a Patient of the name of Glashier, of the persecution and rough handling that this man Varney was receiving in the County Asylum at Hanwell, when the incredible statement was made, that he was not allowed to follow his innocent fancy of wearing his beard, and in consequence of the resistance he made to being shaved, and the extent to which his face was cut, the Medical Superintendent had resorted to the method of shaving him with pumice stone, which had been suggested to him by one of the Keepers who was a retired cavalry soldier.

You were so good as to order at that time an enquiry into this complaint, to be made by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the statement was found to be true, and a very wholesome revolution of opinion, and of treatment with regard to such cases was made in that Asylum.

I have no doubt that much also of what Varney states will be found to be true, and that some amelioration of the treatment of the Patients, and of the tone used towards them, will follow if you will do me the honour of submitting these complaints also of Varney to the Commissioners in Lunacy; though every year's experience confirms my often-expressed opinion that these Asylums will never be free from great abuses until their supervision is founded on a more rational system.

The statements of Varney, which corroborate the information which I have received from other Patients who have been at Colney Hatch, and elsewhere, are those in which he mentions that the Patients are discouraged in making complaints, by the Magistrates, and were sometimes bantered respecting them;

that they are also intimidated from making complaints, both in the Asylum and on leaving it, being told that in the Asylum it will expose them to vindictive conduct on the part of the Keepers, whilst it will probably do no good; and that when they are out of the Asylum it will probably lead to their becoming excited and confined again: that the evidence of Patients is seldom believed, or most jealously criticised if it inculpates the Keepers, but readily believed if it supports their story or exonerates them; and the general ruffianly, brutal, and even blasphemous tone of dealing with the Patients, at least in certain Wards, even if no personal violence is exercised, which however, is also often the case; and both this overbearing tone and violence are exercised not only towards violent Patients who provoke it, but towards imbecile Patients, who are only troublesome, or excite the spleen and contempt of the Keepers by their helpless and mean condition.

This also confirms the evidence which I gave before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on this part of the subject, and particularly that the outrages practised on Patients were to be deprecated, not only from the actual bodily pain caused by them to the sufferers themselves, but as indicating the system of terror, and the tone of despotism, by which a false quiet is obtained in Asylums, which is so depressing and so adverse to any freedom of thought and action on the part of the Patients, that it must interfere with their health, their happiness, and their peace of mind and possible recovery.

As an instance of this I will select, from Varney's Memorial, the extraordinary statement at page 8, line 23, &c., in which he declares that in one, at least, of the Wards the Keepers endeavour to enforce silence at the meals of the Patients! This may be,

though I hardly think it so, a proper discipline in Prisons, where Convicts *know* that they are justly detained for their offences, and that it is inflicted as a penance by order of the Governor or of the Magistrates; but anything more preposterous or unnatural as regards Lunatic Patients I cannot conceive—stifling their instinctive expressions of cheerfulness and gaiety in their little hour of comparative joviality, and discouraging a return to intercommunion with their fellow creatures, an apathy and dislike to which is one of the most disheartening and melancholy features of their disorder.

There are, no doubt, some Patients who become excited at their meals, partly because the return to any degree of rational bodily exertion, by restoring their presence of mind, makes them feel more acutely their fallen position, or more keenly sensible to the particular anguish of their nerves or spirits, and there may be others who become noisy, and even curse and blaspheme on those occasions; but the first ought to be kindly spoken to, and the latter made to eat their meals in their separate cells. The general comfort and welfare of the Patients in the Ward ought not to be sacrificed on their account.

Varney, however, does not allege that this attempt to enforce silence at meals is ordered by the Magistrates or by the Superintending Physician, and it is very hard to believe that such an order could emanate from either the one or the other. But, if not, it proves what liberties can be taken, behind the backs of the authorities, by the rough instruments employed to attend on the Patients, not only as to the rough personal treatment of the Patients, but as to the system of moral restraint. This is also exemplified in the apparent exercise by the Attendants of the power of confining the Patients in the Padded Cells for any given

length of time (see p. 6, p. 7, l. 11, l. 20, l. 4, p. 8, l. 1, l. 8,) without reference to the Medical Superintendent, though I believe it has been expressly forbidden by the Regulations of the Commissioners in Lunacy, unless it is immediately reported to the Superintendent.

But of what use is it for regulations to be laid down, for the observance of which there can be no security, since the best Medical Superintendent is not gifted with ubiquity, and his attention is distracted and absorbed by so many incompatible avocations?

The great evil "*et fons et origo mali*" in these matters is that these Pandemoniums are far too large to be governed humanely by the deficient system and staff of Officers employed for that purpose; and that Ministers of the Crown, in the position which you have the honor of holding, have not the time to exercise their reason, or through want of courage, mistrust the conclusions of their reason on these subjects, and also the urgent representations, founded on observation and information, *even* of the Commissioners in Lunacy, who have repeatedly and faithfully remonstrated against the extension of these enormous and formidable Establishments; and still more of a humble individual like myself, whose reputation for sound judgment is tainted by his antecedents, and whose experience is ignored or doubted, whilst he is suspected as still half a madman, or an enthusiast, for those exertions, in behalf of the alleged Insane, which he has felt imposed upon him as a duty, (in the fear at least, if not in love of God), from that very experience.

I trust that you will not be offended by any of my remarks or expressions which possibly may be too frank and severe, for I

acknowledge that I am often impatient that my remonstrances, which have been continually founded on painful facts, and supported by equally painful and detailed reasonings, have produced such imperceptible and comparatively experimental results.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PERCIVAL.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., M.P., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

P.S.—Some of the statements made in Varney's Letter refer to the treatment of Patients in and before 1860, but others refer to alleged outrages since January, 1862, and this Letter is of importance as shewing that the same unjust and brutal treatment of Patients prevails now at Colney Hatch, as existed previous to 1860, when the dreadful circumstances attending the slaughter of the Patient Swift, caused an enquiry which led I believe to New Regulations in the Asylum, which are thus proved to have been ineffectual to prevent abuses.

SHOREDITCH UNION,

Saturday, June 7th, 1862.

SIR,

I was moved on the 4th instant from Colney Hatch Asylum to this House, and I thought it right to let you know what is doing in the Asylum. I was moved from Shoreditch to Hanwell

on the 1st of May, 1848, and after remaining there ten years I was removed to Colney Hatch in June, 1858, and put into No. 11 Ward, and remained there until the death of a Patient named Swift, in May, 1860. An Inquest was held; but the Magistrates took no notice of it; and the Commissioners made no enquiry until the beginning of the following July, when they spoke to me and many other Patients about the death of Swift.

In a week after this the Magistrates spoke to me and others about the treatment of the Patients in 11 Ward, and I mentioned many who had been very much ill-used, and they examined them and found them wounded, and they said to me, "Varney—Why did you not let us know of this before?" I said, "Gentlemen, I could not let you know; but if you had sent for me before now I could have spoken to you about it." They then discharged Slater and Vivian for ill-using Patients, and they were both tried in the following September for the slaughter of Swift, and you know the result, as Grover, the Attendant, gave evidence at Bow Street; but he did not appear at the Old Bailey, and he still holds his place as an Attendant.

In No. 11 Ward the Patients sleep in wooden box bedsteads, and many of them at the time had no beds to sleep on, but a stretcher only across the bedstead, and bed clothes, and they were clean Patients; and I said that I should inform the Magistrates if the Patients were not provided with beds; but the Doctor heard of it, and he said to me, "Varney, there is no occasion to speak to the Magistrates; speak to me if there is anything wrong, and I will alter it." I then spoke to him, and he provided the beds, in a day or two; and so the Patients had mattresses, and stretchers under them, to sleep on.

In about three weeks time, about August, 1860, after this, I was removed to Grove Hall Asylum, Bow, and after remaining there about seventeen months, I was moved, on the 28th of January, 1862, back to Colney Hatch Asylum, and placed in No. 2 Infirmary.

About the middle of February, when I was walking in the yard, I saw a Patient named Jackson, who I had known many months as a harmless person, walking very lame, and I inquired of two other Patients, who told me that Jackson had been ill-used by the Attendants and locked-up in the Padded Room; I spoke to Ford, the Chief Attendant, about it, when he said, "You should not interfere about these things; you interfered a great deal in that sort of way when you was here before."

Wilson and Howes are the Attendants in No. 2 Infirmary; Wilson came into the Ward about the middle of February, and soon began to behave very ill to the Patients, many of them boys, and Howes reproved his misconduct on several occasions.

Two Patients, named Loftus and Vayle, were standing near the fire when Wilson pushed them down upon the floor, one upon the other, and I saw it.

Blake was sitting upon a bedstead in the room when Wilson pushed him down upon the floor and kicked him.

One day when the Patients were getting ready for dinner, Wilson pushed Moore against Lowe, who was knocked down by it.

On one occasion Jeremiah Noone merely touched Wilson in play, when he said, "If you do that again I will knock you down as flat as a calf." This was in the morning. In the afternoon, Howes took a few Patients, including myself, round the Farm, leaving Noone and Wilson in the Ward, and when we returned in about an hour and a half I saw several large drops of blood on the floor, and I asked the Patients how the blood came there? when Noone said, Wilson had been beating him and made his nose bleed; and two other Patients told me the same thing; and I told Wilson that he ought to be ashamed of it.

Michael White, a little boy who cannot speak, has had his head broken on two occasions in the Ward, but I could not say who done it, although I knew it was not done by a Patient.

The first time, it was broken when I was out of the Ward about an hour and a half. On the second occasion I saw him two or three minutes before his head was broken, and I was in the Scullery, and saw Howes wash the blood off his head and hand, and blood was upon his jacket, which was taken off. I said to Howes, "Who done that?" Howes said, "I can't find out who done it." Now, had it been done by a Patient, they would have known it, and as I have not seen Howes ill-use any of the Patients, I concluded that it was done by Wilson, who was standing near the boy when his head was broken.

The boy likes to be played with, but instead of that, Wilson has struck him on the head several times with his knuckles and made him cry, and I heard him say, "Mike's head is harder than my hand; my knuckles are quite sore, and I can hardly open my fingers."

On one occasion he held him and smoked in his face until he was stupified and unable to stand, when he laid him upon the sofa, saying, "That will do him good; he will soon get over that."

Blake above mentioned is considerably lost and don't speak, and as soon as he was brought into No. 2 Infirmary, Wilson pushed him down roughly upon a seat, saying, "You shan't lead a lazy life here, nor a very quiet one, if you don't look out."

One morning Wilson struck him on the head when he was getting into his seat slowly; Howes saw it and said, "That won't do him any good." Wilson said, "No, I know that, but it eases my mind a bit."

I heard him say to Howes one time, "I will give it them if they don't look out; so long as there is no marks to show, it's all right."

Wilson also encourages the Patients to annoy and strike the boy Noone already mentioned. One boy spat in Noone's face when he was quiet at breakfast, when Wilson said, "It serves you right." Another boy threw a wet flannel in his face; Wilson saw it and said, "It serves you right." Another struck him with a broom, and Wilson saw it and said, "Give it to him." You might think that Noone is very troublesome, but he is not.

Cogger was moved from No. 5 Ward to No. 2 Infirmary, and he told me privately, that he had seen several Patients in that Ward very much illused by being struck, kicked, thrown down and jumped upon. In two or three days after this Wilson

pushed him away from the fire saying, "They would not let you stand round the fire in No. 5, and they would make you work there." Now, Cogger is very weak and hardly able to move about, and he is allowed a little wine and medicine daily.

Such is the treatment of sick Patients.

Billy Bust, as he is called, had his eye scratched by Vayle on one occasion. The Attendant did not see the assault, but he believed the boy Bust, and showed his eye to the Doctors and both Inspectors the same day. I have mentioned this to show that they readily believe a Patient when it suits them to do so, and I have seen many instances of it.

I told Wilson that I intended to report him to the Magistrates, when he said, "You mind your own business; I don't care who you tell."

On the last day of March they moved me to No. 1 Ward, where I wrote a letter of complaint against Wilson, and sent it to the Magistrates on the 29th of April, and they sent for me, and said, "Varney, you have made a complaint to us, and are giving us a great deal of trouble; you have not been ill-used yourself, and you should not trouble about these things." I said, "Gentlemen, they cannot speak for themselves, and I thought it right to complain to you." One said, "Oh, they can speak if they like." I said, "You refuse to hear me, and if they were to speak you would refuse to hear them, most likely." Then he said, "You had better go to your Ward and conduct yourself." The Doctor said also that the boy's head had not been broken, but stated that the wounds were the result of a disease in the head. I said that the wounds were caused by

blows, and I saw his head in a minute or two after his head was wounded. The Doctor then said, "It is a lie!" This ended the discourse, and I was taken back to No. 1 Ward, and in about three hours I was taken to No. 11 Ward. At the end of four days, May 3rd or 4th, 1862, I spoke to the Doctor about the medicine which he had given me for thread-worms, thus, "Doctor Sheppard, the medicine has not destroyed the thread-worms." The Doctor said, "I would not believe anything that you might say." I could see that they intended to annoy me in No. 11, as they knew that I was put there for complaining to the Magistrates.

The first two years, (when I was first confined in Colney Hatch, 1858-9,) they allowed me to have a bath once in three weeks, but now it was not so. When I had been there two days they took hold of me, saying, "Come on this way, we want to search your pockets." Having searched my pockets they took away a six-pence and a half-penny, and gave it to the Inspector, and then forced me into a Bath. I said, that I had not been forced into a Bath every week when I was in the Ward before, but they said, "You shall have it now, whether you like it or not," and so they stripped me, as I refused to undress myself, although I made no resistance, and threw me into the Bath, which was very dirty, several having gone into it with sore legs and wounds about them, and having held my head forcibly under water, and making use of the worst of language and threats, they took me out, and allowed me to dress myself; and this continued until I left the Ward, June 4th, 1862. On the 22nd May, Captain Haggas, the Chief-Inspector, and Foulsham, the Under-Inspector, were present, when they gave me a Bath. As soon as they had taken off my clothes they laid me down upon the floor upon my back for about five minutes,

saying, "The Bath is not ready yet. That will cool him a bit." Then they took me up and put me into a Bath, and having held my head under water in a most indecent manner, by taking hold of my legs and turning them up towards my head, and then pouring several vessels of water upon my head; they took me out of the water, and refused to allow me to dress myself. After standing about a quarter of an hour in this state, they allowed me to dress. This gave me a cold, as it was a cold day. I said to Captain Haggas, who ordered them to keep me without my clothes, "I shall make this known as soon as I have an opportunity;" Captain Haggas said, "We don't care about the Public; we do our duty here."

On the 29th they put me into the Bath as before, and after holding my head under water, they took hold of me and threw me out of the Bath on to the floor, but it did not much hurt me; they then took me out of the Bath Room, and one of them refused to let me dress myself, but the other said, "Let him put them on," and so I put them on: Haggas was not present this time, and Foulsham attended about half the time. This was the fifth and last Bath which I had in the Ward.

They were provided with Beds and Stretchers before I was taken to Bow, but now I find that the Stretchers are all taken away, leaving the Mattresses, which rest on the hard wooden bedsteads. Patients are subjected even now to the greatest annoyance and ill-usage, and Charles Macey, in particular.

On the 20th, he was taking his dinner with the other Patients, quietly, when the Attendant Harris held a plate containing the refuse of the table against his head; Macey directly put up his arm and touched the plate, and some

of the refuse fell on the floor; Harris then used very bad language, and three of the Attendants seized him and dragged him away from the table, threw him down upon the floor, pulled the hair out of his head, pulled off his clothes, (except his shirt) and pulled off his truss, and then put him into a Padded Room, and kept him there until the next day about ten o'clock; and in about two hours they began to annoy him again by throwing stones at him, when he was walking quietly in the yard; after being struck with several stones, he took up the stone which struck him on the shoe, and threw it at the Attendant, but it struck against the verandah. Harris and Barnett then took hold of Macey, and took him into the Ward, and put him into a Padded Room, stripping him as usual, and kept him there till the next day, about eleven o'clock. Thus he was kept two days and nights for no offence. Macey was walking quietly in the Ward, and, as three of the Attendants were passing by, one pushed another suddenly against Macey, and nearly pushed him down. One day as he was leaving the table at dinner, with the other Patients, quietly, they pushed a Patient violently against him, and he then turned round and spoke rather sharp to the Attendants, when they immediately seized him, threw him on the floor, on his back, and then pulled off his clothes, and put him in the Padded Room, and kept him there for three or four hours. On one occasion, I saw the Attendants teasing him, and one pushed the other against him, and then Macey attempted to kick at him, and then the other Attendant pushed a weak Patient against Macey, who was directly knocked down by Macey, and had a black eye. The Attendant then took Macey by the collar, and pushed him away.

A blanket was taken away from each bed in the Ward, as the

weather was warm, but Macey felt annoyed at his being taken away, and spoke rather cross about it, when the Attendant set Galloway, a Patient, to strike Macey, and he gave him a black eye. In a few days after this, Macey was in the yard, talking rather cross to a Patient, who was rather annoying, when the Attendants came to him, and said, "We will put you in the Padded Room if you don't let him alone. We will set old Peter to bung your other eye up." Foulsham was present, and heard what was said, and laughed at it; and on one occasion he saw them throw stones at Macey, and several stones strike against him, but he did not reprove it. When he is kept in the Padded Room he has no bed to sleep on, but three strong rugs only, and many others are treated in the same way.

Hughes was kept about three weeks in the Padded Room, without a bed, merely because he talked in a strange manner. And he did not tear his clothes.

These Rooms, two only in the Ward, are not fit to sleep in, being made of painted canvas, and are imperfectly ventilated. The other Sleeping Rooms are furnished with a ventilator at the back, and one in the front, but the Padded Rooms have no ventilation in the front, and so the air cannot pass through the room, and when Patients are shut up in these rooms for two or three days and nights, it makes them unwell, as the Rooms are furnished with two strong doors, and fit close.

There are also three Strong Rooms in the Ward, each with two strong doors, the same as the Padded Rooms, but these rooms are properly ventilated. All the other rooms have only one door to a room.

They won't allow the Patients to speak to each other while they are at meals ; not even in a quiet way.

A Patient called Harry (I cannot think of his surname) was speaking to another Patient about half a pint of Beer, when the Attendant said, " Now, then, drop that talking ! if you don't, I will soon pull you out of it." The Patient said, " Bless me ! can't I speak a word about a drop of Beer !" The Attendants immediately took hold of him, and dragged him out of his seat ; he, at the same time, resisted as much as he could, and they struck him, and held him by the throat, and twisted his arms in a most violent manner, and undressed him, and put him in his room, it being supper-time, and let him out the next day about eleven o'clock, when he had a black eye and marks of violence about his neck ; and they took away his tobacco-box and tobacco, which he asked for, but it could not be found.

A Patient named Crossman, another time, was speaking to a Patient, when the Attendants pulled him out of his seat, and then threw him down upon the floor, at the same time making use of the worst of language, and then took him away down the Gallery ; but they did not put him into a room. I have seen other similar occurrences : they set the Patients to fight, commonly.

Hughes and Galloway had a few words, and the latter attempted to strike the former, but they separated, and it was all over ; but the Attendants came up and set them to fight, saying to Hughes, " Go at him, nobody shall hurt you." Hughes then began to fight with Galloway, and in three or four minutes, Galloway knocked down Hughes, and gave him a black eye, when Foulsham came into the Ward, and the Attendants put a stop to it.

On the 31st, while at dinner, Cole put a bit of pudding on Galloway's plate, when he immediately struck Cole in the face three times, and gave him a black eye. The Attendants were present, and Harris said, "It serves you right, that is just what you wanted," and then pulled him out of his seat, stripped him, and put him into a Room and kept him there two or three hours. In about an hour after this, Galloway was lying on a seat, from which he suddenly rose, and struck McNamara, and gave him a black eye. His brother came to see him in two days after this, and finding him with a black eye, he spoke to the Attendants, who called upon Galloway to say that he had given McNamara the black eye, and he said that he had struck him.

They readily believe Patients when it answers their purpose; and I have seen many instances of it.

The Patient also spoke to his brother about some ill-treatment which he had received from the Attendants, but of course, they denied it. Captain Haggas was present and threatened to stop him from coming to see his brother again, telling him that he was as bad as the Patient; that he was treated too well by the Attendants.

An Attendant reads grace at meal-times, when Smith keeps his cap on, and says "Amen!" very loud, and laughs at it. Foulsham has seen this many times and other misconduct, but takes no notice of it.

They force Patients to take medicine. One night the Watchman attempted to force Bennett to take medicine, and he spilled some of it, and then threw the remainder into his face, saying,

“There, blast you!” This took place in the room where I slept.

They force Patients to commit dirty acts. They put a pair of canvas trowsers on Cowdell, and they usually button behind, and his shirt is out nearly all day, and he is obliged to evacuate in the yard, as they wont allow him to go to the closet. I have heard him ask to go, and he has been refused. The Attendants in No. 11 are Harris, Barnett, Smith, Kemp, Johnson, and another who I don't know. The four first are the most violent, and Harris in particular. He was reported to the Commissioners in 1860. Galloway, whom they set to fight, refused to carry some bed-clothes on the 3rd of June, when they took hold of him and struck him several violent blows, threw him down, and kicked him, and then got him up and threw him down upon his back, and then put him in the Padded Room, and kept him without a bed for the night; and it had been lately painted and was not properly dry.

The Magistrates won't hear a complaint of a Patient, and it is evident that the Doctor is engaged under restrictions, which no respectable man would comply with, and so things are in a very bad state here.

With all their professed improvements things are nearly as bad as formerly, that is, in 1860, when Swift was killed; as they punish Patients for a mere trifle, and often for nothing. The little money which was taken from me has not been given to me, and so I could not get proper paper and I have used this which I had by me, although it is not fit for the purpose.

I was before the Magistrates on the 3rd of June, and I

complained of the bathing, but they ridiculed me thus, "It seems to have done you a great deal of good, it has brought you to your senses, you seem quite sensible now. We shall send you to Shoreditch Workhouse."

The next day they moved me to Shoreditch, where I am at present.

I was taken from this (Shoreditch) House on the 1st of May, 1848, to Hanwell Asylum, and remained there ten years, and I was at Colney Hatch four years and a month, from May 1, 1858, to June 4, 1862, including the time I was at Grove Hall Asylum, at Bow; and so I have been fourteen years of my time in Lunatic Asylums, and well the whole time. As I said before, I was moved from No. 2 Infirmary to No. 1 Ward, and I saw the Patients of No. 5 Ward (Cogger spoke to me about this Ward) coming up the yard, and I saw three of them with black eyes and other marks of violence; one of them very bad, having both eyes black, and his ear which looked like a bladder. I spoke to him, but he appeared to be quite lost, and most of the Patients in that Ward are so. I reported this as well as Wilson.

A word more about 11 Ward. They maltreat patients for refusing to work, as I have stated, and they also refuse to allow them to work. I have seen it done many times, and I will mention one case, thus:—

A Patient, named Aurn, is useful in the Ward for sweeping, scrubbing, or anything. One day, in May last, they set him to scrub the floor, but he tried to keep up with another scrubber and so run over the work too fast. Kemp saw him, and said, "What the bloody hell are you up to now? Damn your bloody

eyes, leave off, and I will knock you off work altogether; and no cheek; if you do I will give you a bloody good hiding." He then kept him without work about ten days.

A Patient took a bit of paper away from Cowdell (who they won't allow to go to the closet). Chapman, the Attendant, said, "Go on and take it away from him." Cowdell did not wish to go; but being urged, he picked up a stone and struck the other on the head with it. The other then threw Cowdell down upon the gravel walk.

The Attendants are quite amused at these things. Patients are frequently set to strike other Patients. Martin clears the table at meals. Bastable said to the Attendant, "Here is half a pint of beer on this table." Martin then quarrelled with and struck Bastable, who, after being struck in the face and receiving a black eye, caught hold of Martin and threw him down, when Martin bit and wounded Bastable's finger. The Attendants now came and separated them, and then put Bastable in a room two or three hours, after taking most of his clothes off. They were present, and by speaking to Martin could have prevented the assault. Bastable cleans Foulsham, the Inspector's Room, and he saw in the Report Book there, "Bastable in seclusion for assaulting Martin."

He also struck Marsh and made his mouth bleed to amuse the Attendants. Marsh blamed them, and said, "I shall tell the Inspector." They then seized Marsh and stripped him, and put him into a room for a few hours, and kicked and jumped upon him. He told me this after he was let out. I have seen them treat him very ill indeed many times, as he was the cause of an Attendant being discharged.

Now a word about 11 Ward in 1859 and 1860. Many people think that Patients are very troublesome or violent, and provoke harsh treatment, but it is often not so. Smith was smoking leaves when Vivian took his pipe away, saying with an oath, "You shall not smoke that stinking stuff here." Smith said, "Oh, that don't stink much." Slater and Vivian then threw him down, and dragged him into a room, and kicked him severely, and then put a plaster on his ribs.

Smith had fits, and one time, when he was talking to himself, they threw him down and forced him into a room, and kicked him and wounded him, and kept him in the Padded Room four days.

Payne also was put in the Padded Room and treated in the same way, and his wounds were rubbed with a kind of lotion several times.

Jupe was treated the same way for refusing medicine.

I mentioned these and several other cases to the Commissioners in 1860, and to the Magistrates, and they were found wounded, particularly Smith, with a plaster on his ribs.

On the 4th instant I left the Asylum, but as I refused to walk to the Station they pushed me out of the door, when I said, "You may draw me there, as I don't mean to walk a step; you have treated me like a dog." After threatening to drag me to the Station which is about half a mile distant, they sent me back to my Ward for about an hour and a half, when I went again up to the front and found an invalid's carriage ready for

me, and I stepped into it saying, "You are very kind indeed, you like to make Patients as comfortable as possible."

They drew me to the Station in the small earriage, and we took the train and arrived at King's Cross.

As soon as we left the train (it was between one and two o'clock) I asked them to give me some dinner; but they refused and took hold of me to force me into a cab, and I immediately broke the windows of the cab. They now gave me in charge of the police, and they took me to the Station; but the Inspector advised them not to press the charge, saying, "I don't think the Magistrates can do anything in this case as it will expose the Authorities." They pressed the charge, but the Magistrate asked me what caused me to break the windows, and I told him it was because they refused my dinner, and he dismissed the case. The cabman said he should bring an action for damage in the County Court, but Foulsham, who had charge of me, paid the cabman for the broken glass, after being advised by the Magistrate to do so; and I was taken to Shoreditch in the same cab without the windows as a kind of recompence to the cabman. I know that it is not proper to send a complaint written in pencil, and upon bad paper, but I trust that you will look over this fault for once, as I have had difficulties which caused me to do so.

I should like to come down to Notting Hill and see you, and to speak to you about many things which I have not mentioned here. I saw you at Grove Hall Asylum, and spoke to you with Dr. Stoeker, in the last day of September, 1861; but you first spoke to me, otherwise I should not

have known you, it being about ten years since I saw you at Hanwell Asylum.

I remain,

Your humble servant, respectfully,

WILLIAM VARNEY.

TO JOHN PERCIVAL, ESQ.

N.B.—The above Letter, though dated June 7th, 1862, did not reach me, and was probably not finished till some weeks afterwards. I had then some delay in deciphering it, as the paper was very bad, and the pencilling very faint. I then directed a copy of it to be prepared for the Press, and in the meantime, wrote to request Varney to come and see me. Not hearing from him, I afterwards called one Sunday evening at the Shoreditch Workhouse, being in the neighbourhood, and being apprehensive that he might again have been confined in an Asylum. Having ascertained that he was still in the Workhouse, I wrote to the Master to request him to send Varney to me, if necessary, with a servant of the Workhouse, offering to pay any expenses; but I received no answer. Not having time to go and see him, I relinquished my intention of publishing his Statement, and directed this Copy of his Statement to be prepared for the Home Secretary before I went into the country. The ill-health of the Clerk delayed the completion of this, till my return from the country, on the 15th of October.

33, MILNER SQUARE, ISLINGTON,
3rd December, 1862.

SIR,

The Committee of Visitors held a Special Meeting on the 18th ultimo; for the purpose of enquiring into the several charges made by William Varney, forwarded in your letter of the 7th ultimo, at which meeting they were favored with the attendance of Mr. Campbell, one of the Members of your Board, a circumstance which afforded them much gratification, as it will enable the Commissioners in Lunacy to learn from another source the searching and patient investigation which took place, and to be satisfied of the entirely groundless nature of the charges made by Varney.

I am directed to forward to you a copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Committee as the result of their enquiry, and, further, in reply to that portion of Varney's statement in which it is alleged that the Committee discourage Patients, both while in the Asylum, and at their discharge, from making complaints of their treatment, to inform you of the course invariably pursued by them.

No Patient stating to the Medical Superintendent his or her wish to make a complaint to the Committee is ever refused the opportunity, unless in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent it would be unwise to allow the interview, on account either of mental excitement, or inability to hold any coherent conversation. The Medical Superintendents assure the Committee that no letter addressed to themselves, or any Member of the Committee, is ever withheld from them, nor is it when received, unnoticed by them.

The constant visits paid to the Wards by one or other of the Committee enable the Patients to communicate freely with the Magistrates, and of these opportunities they extensively avail themselves.

On the discharge of Patients from the Asylum the Committee always see them separately, without the presence of any of the Attendants: they are minutely questioned as to their treatment while in the Asylum, not confining the enquiries to their own treatment, but extending them as to the conduct of the Attendants to the other Patients; and they are exhorted, for the good of those who still remain inmates, to disclose any malpractices which may have come to their knowledge. The Chairman records, on the back of the Order for Discharge, the answer to these enquiries given by each Patient; and the result is most gratifying, proving that the Patients have, as a whole, been treated with great kindness, and that, except in rare instances, they fully appreciate and acknowledge it.

As it is on the occasion of the discharge of the Patients that the Committee enquire into their circumstances and future prospects, (assisting them when necessary out of a charitable fund placed at their disposal), they feel that at no other time would they have the same opportunity of winning the Patients' confidence, and inducing them unreservedly to state any knowledge, of which they might deem it right for the Committee to be in possession.

The Committee investigated, *seriatim*, every charge made by Varney; and, should the Commissioners desire more special information on any particular point, they have directed me to furnish the notes of the evidence taken in reference thereto.

I return, herewith, as requested, the original letters of Mr. Pereival addressed to the Secretary of State, and the Statement of William Varney which accompanied it.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

JOHN S. SKAIFE,

Clerk.

THE HON. W. C. SPRING RICE,

Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

COPY OF RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Resolved,—after a searching and patient investigation of the charges made by William Varney, considered at the last Meeting, That the Committee are satisfied that the same are unfounded, and for the most part entirely groundless: that in some instances, William Varney may possibly have himself believed in their truth; but that the enquiry has proved that, even in these cases, his statements were very greatly exaggerated, and the facts distorted, to enable him to found complaints against individual Attendants, That the result of this inquiry has been very satisfactory to the Committee, as it proves that the Rules, framed some time since, for the management of the Male Side of the Asylum, are not only effectual for the purpose, but are faithfully observed, and that the supervision over the subordinate Officers, is both constant and strict; and that the Committee are thereby convinced that, if any Attendant manifested habitual harshness to the Patients under his charge, it could not fail to be speedily detected.

Resolved, also, with a view to improvement in the future details of management in the Male Department:—

That it be an instruction to Dr. Sheppard to see the Rule laid down in the Attendants' Manual, that every case of Seclusion should be forthwith reported to him, be henceforth strictly observed; it appearing that the same has not heretofore been attended to with sufficient strictness.

That, as no positive Rule appears to exist with reference to the *maximum* number of Patients who shall be bathed consecutively in the same Water, not more than three Patients under any circumstances, and less, if necessary, shall be bathed in the same Water; and that no Patient shall be put into a Bath in which a Patient suffering from any skin-disease, or having any sores or wounds, shall have been bathed, until the Bath itself shall have been emptied, thoroughly cleansed, and filled with clean Water.

That the Attendants be directed, in all cases, when they take money or any property from Patients, to enter the particulars in the Ward Book of the Ward, and to deliver the same to the Inspector of the Division, who shall sign the entry in the Ward Book. That the Inspector shall hand over the money to the Clerk of the Asylum, once in each week, and keep all other property, in his custody, in the Inspector's Office; entering the particulars of the property so received, and of its ultimate return to the Patient, or of the other disposal thereof in a Book to be kept for that purpose, and that the Clerk of the Asylum and the Ward Inspector do, whenever practicable, take a receipt in writing from the Patient or other person to whom money or property may be given up.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
19, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.

23rd December, 1862.

SIR,

I have laid before the Commissioners in Lunacy your Letter of the 3rd instant, and the copy of the Resolutions of the Committee of Visitors of Colney Hatch, after the enquiry conducted into the charges brought against the Attendants in that Asylum, in a letter to the Secretary of State from Mr. Percival, supported by a written statement by a late Patient named Varney.

Mr. Campbell, who attended the enquiry, has informed the Board that he did not take any part in it, nor make any suggestions as to the mode in which it should be conducted. At the same time he was of opinion that the enquiry was conducted with great care and patience. While the Board willingly acknowledge that so far as it went the enquiry appears to them satisfactory; yet they consider that it would have been more so had Varney, the originator of these charges, been himself present, while they were under investigation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. SPRING RICE,

Secretary.

J. S. SKAIFE, ESQ.,

Clerk to Visitors, Colney Hatch Asylum.

APPENDIX B.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE COUNTY
LUNATIC ASYLUM AT COLNEY HATCH.

THE REPORT of the SUB-COMMITTEE appointed to visit the WORKHOUSE at Mile End Old Town, for the purpose of inspecting the accommodation provided for Imbecile Paupers, and enquiring as to the proposed treatment and care of them.

ON the 29th ultimo we visited the above-named Workhouse and carefully inspected the Building set apart for the Imbecile Paupers. We were accompanied by the two Medical Superintendents, and conferred with them upon the proposed arrangements. We saw no objection to the Building or its appliances: there did not appear to be sufficient space for Airing Court accommodation; and with reference to the proposed Dietary and management of the Patients, we requested information from the Guardians on different heads, to which their reply has now been received; and the Questions put and the Answers returned will be found appended to this Report.

We found that there is accommodation for about 20 Patients, of both sexes only, in addition to those already at the Workhouse.

All which is submitted, &c.,

W. H. WYATT,

F. HEALEY,

WILLIAM P. BODKIN.

11th November, 1862.

33, MILNER SQUARE, ISLINGTON,

4th November, 1862.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the sub-Committee who visited your Work-house on Wednesday last for the purpose of inspecting the Building proposed to be appropriated for the reception of Imbecile Patients, to inform you that they do not see any objection to the arrangements and plan of the Building, although they consider that the space allowed for Airing Courts is too limited, and ought to be increased before making their report to the Committee on the 11th instant. However, they wish to have information from your Board on the following points:—

1. The proposed Daily Dietary.
2. The proposed number of Attendants, *i.e.*, the proportionate number of Patients *at the most*, to be placed under the care of each one Attendant, whose duty is to be specially that of an Attendant.
3. Whether any responsible superintending Officer, and of what sex, will reside and sleep in the Building, or what arrangements for Superintendence are proposed.
4. In what manner and at what intervals the visits of a Medical Officer are to be made.
5. If any arrangements for the visits of friends, and the occasional absence for part of a day of the Patients (in proper charge) are intended to be made.

6. What arrangements are to be made for the visiting of Patients by a Minister of Religion, and if it is proposed that they should attend any, and what, Divine Service.
7. Whether it is proposed to employ any, and what, Night Watch.
8. Whether, in the event of a Patient becoming violent, it is intended to remove him or her to an Asylum, or, if not, the mode of treatment proposed.
9. If any limit as to the minimum of cubical contents of the building per Patient is fixed, and if such limit includes Day room as well as sleeping accommodation.
10. Whether there are to be any single Sleeping Rooms for the Patients.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN S. SKAIFE,

Clerk to the Visitors.

E. J. SOUTHWELL, Esq.,

Clerk to the Guardians,

Mile End Old Town.

HAMLET OF MILE END OLD TOWN.

BANCROFT ROAD, MILE END, STEPNEY, N.E.

10th November, 1862.

DEAR SIR,

The Board of Guardians direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 4th instant, and in reply to the various queries therein contained, to acquaint you;—

1stly. That a new Dietary Table is now under consideration. Hitherto the Dietary has been under the sole direction of the Medical Officer.

2ndly. That there will, to every ten persons, be one Attendant, who will sleep in the Ward.

3rdly. That in addition to the said Attendants, there will be one Male and one Female Superintendent. The Male Superintendent will sleep on the Premises. Both these Officers have been appointed from the Colney Hatch Asylum.

4thly. That the Medical Officer, whose whole time is devoted to the service of the Guardians, is on the Establishment for a considerable period, at least once daily, when the Imbeciles are visited. He resides in the immediate neighbourhood, and is bound to attend whenever required.

5thly. That the friends of those Patients not suffering from illness are allowed to visit once monthly. The sick may be seen at any time.

6thly. That the Chaplain attends three times weekly. Those in a fit state are required to be present on Sunday at one of the two full Services held in the Main Building.

7thly. That a Night Watch is provided.

8thly. That in the event of any Patient becoming dangerous to himself or others, steps will be immediately taken to remove him to Colney Hatch.

9thly. That the Minimum Cubical contents of every Room is fixed at 450 feet per Patient, exclusive of Corridors. There are no Rooms that will be used for the double purpose as Day and Night.

10thly. That there will be four Quiet and two Padded Rooms. They are now in course of construction.

I am also to thank the Medical Officers, through you, for the Lists of Patients, and also for the information as to the Padded Rooms.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

E. J. SOUTHWELL,

Clerk.

JOHN S. SKAIFE, Esq.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
19, WHITEHALL PLACE, S. W.,
20th November, 1862.

SIR,

I have laid before the Commissioners in Lunacy your Letter of the 17th instant, and its enclosures in reference to the very proper enquiries which the Committee of Visitors of Colney Hatch Asylum have instituted, respecting the arrangements made by the Guardians of Mile End, Old Town for placing harmless Imbeciles in the Workhouse of that Union. Before replying to your Letter, the Commissioners are anxious themselves to visit the Workhouse, and they will therefore postpone their reply until that shall have been done, which they trust will be in a few days.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. SPRING RICE,

Secretary.

J. S. SKAIFE, Esq.

APPENDIX C.

I.

ENTRY OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY
AT THEIR VISIT.COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM,
4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th December, 1862.

We have been occupied during four days in an official inspection of this Asylum. We have seen every Patient, and gone over every part of the Building.

The Asylum contains a total of 1,874 Patients, of whom 714 are men, and 1,160 are women.

The following are the changes since the last visit on the 21st December, 1861 :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted	190	225	415
Discharged	139	109	248
Died	93	62	155

Of the Patients who were discharged 197 were reported to be recovered.

The ordinary causes of death do not appear to call for any special observation, and the mortality has been below the average. Inquests were held in three cases, but the Verdicts of the Juries attached no blame to the Officers of the Asylum.

The bodily health of the Inmates of both sexes is generally good; but the Wards contain, as usual, a large number of feeble and paralytic cases.

The Male Patients were, on the whole, quiet and orderly. In some of the Women's Wards, especially Nos. 25, 28, 29, and 32, the Patients were noisy and excited; but no Patient was secluded in either department, until the last day of our visit, when we found one of the men locked in a Padded Room.

The total number of Cases of Seclusion recorded by the Medical Officers since the last visit is, on the Male side, 516, and on the Female side, 1,270.

There is no record of any instance of mechanical restraint during the year. We have made enquiry as to the system which has been in operation for securing a complete Record of every instance of Seclusion, and we find until very lately the mode of reporting such Seclusion, has differed in the Male and Female Wards. On the Women's Side the Nurses have been required to report every case of Seclusion forthwith to the Medical Officer, and also to the Matrons; but in the Men's Wards it has been the practice for the Attendants merely to record the fact in their Ward Books; reporting to the Inspector on his next coming into the Ward; but no immediate report was made to the Medical Superintendent. We now learn that at a late Meeting of the Committee, orders were given that in future all instances of Seclusion in the Male Division, should be reported to the Medical Superintendent at once.

Generally the clothing was clean and good; we must however except the Male Patients in No. 14 Ward, the majority of whom

are dressed in locked Canvass dresses, and who present a very miserable appearance. Many of these Patients also wear Canvass shoes, which are quite insufficient to protect their feet while walking in the Airing Court.

In Ward B 3, also, a considerable number of Patients are likewise clothed in the same objectionable manner.

The Bedding we found to be very clean, and there was an abundant supply of good Blankets, but the proportion of Bedsteads having sackings without mattresses, is still very large.

The general state of the Wards as regards cleanliness and ventilation, was, with some exceptions, satisfactory; but although free from offensive odour during the day and whilst the windows are open, many of the large Dormitories are evidently deficient in the means for proper Ventilation during the night. Something has been done to remedy this defect since the last visit, but much remains to be accomplished.

We were glad to notice a manifest improvement in the Wards occupied by the better classes of Patients. For the Women, chairs, worktables, couches, &c., have been supplied; and various articles of furniture have been placed in some of the Men's Wards. The Male Patients have also been supplied with Bagatelle Boards, puzzles, and other amusements; and the stock of books and periodicals has been greatly increased on both sides of the Building.

Blinds have been placed in the windows, and many additional pictures, &c., have been hung on the walls.

We had several opportunities of seeing the Patients at dinner, both in the dining Halls and in their Wards. Of the men about 336 generally dine in the principal Hall, and as many as 548 of the Women take their dinners away from their Wards, either in the general Hall, or in the other two large rooms provided for them. On the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the dinners were very good, and appeared to give entire satisfaction to the Patients. On Monday, however, the food consisted of a Meat Pudding, which was very generally complained of; and we observed in the general dining Hall that the majority of Patients left large portions of their allowance, some of them, indeed, refusing to eat any of it.

Some bushels of the fragments must have remained after the Patients had completed their meal; and, as great waste and loss must be thus incurred, it seems desirable that some other kind of dinner should be substituted on the days when this Pudding is now given.

The arrangements for the employment of the Patients are the same as formerly reported. The return for the Male Wards on Saturday was as follows:—

List Employed 6th December, 1862.

	Number of Patients.
Grounds	53
Bakehouse.....	8
Tailors	23
Shoemakers	18

Carried forward 102

	Number of Patients.
Brought forward	102
Upholsterers	39
Carpenters.....	13
Painters.....	2
Do. in Wards	10
Whitewashers	9
Male Kitchen	9
Female do.	3
Airing Court.....	6
Hall	9
Hall Porters	2
Laundry	7
Supernumeraries	2
Ward Cleaners	87
Total.....	<u>300</u>

The return of Women employed shows that 134 of them were occupied in the Wash-house and Laundry, and that 411 others were engaged in their own Wards, in needlework and other female occupations.

The Chapel on Sunday last was attended at the Morning Service by 164 Men and 365 Women, and in the Evening by 162 Men and 354 Women.

Some additional accommodation has been made for Female Patients by appropriating a larger share of the Chapel to their use; but the space is quite inadequate for the number of Patients of both sexes who could attend the Services; and we again strongly urge the erection of a new Chapel, and the con-

version of the present Chapel into a general Recreation Hall, an apartment much wanted in this Asylum.

The number of Patients who either soil or wet their beds during the night is very large. On the 4th instant, 616 soiled articles were sent into the Laundry from the Male Side alone, and 573 similar articles were delivered from the Women's Wards.

The Return for the following day showed 545 articles from the Male Wards, and 647 from the Female Wards.

An extra Night Watch has been appointed on the Male Side, and the staff of Attendants has been somewhat increased. Some of the Wards are, however, still without sufficient attendance. On the Female Side in Ward No. 19, there are 86 Patients, 50 of whom are Epileptics, and 30 very feeble cases, with only 5 Nurses to attend them. Another Nurse is wanted here, and, on the Men's Side, additional assistance should be given both in the most refractory Wards and in the Wards occupied by the idiotic cases, whose condition might be greatly improved by persevering attention.

We are very sorry to find that the Schoolmistress has been discharged, and no kind of instruction is now given to the Patients of either sex. The establishment of Schools for both sexes has several times been recommended in former entries, and we hope that the Committee will now take the subject into their serious consideration.

The Medical Staff now consists of the two Superintendents,

with two Assistant Medical Officers for the Women's Wards, and one for the Men's Wards. There is also a Dispenser.

With reference to the suggestions and recommendations made by our Colleagues at their last visit, we find that the following have been carried out :—

The clothing of the Women has been much improved, and some good linsey dresses provided for them.

The stock of books, &c., have been increased, and further additions to the Library are intended.

Several Wards have been well furnished, and one Day Room has been papered.

Improvements have been made in the ventilation of some of the Rooms and Galleries.

Spur No. 19 has been warmed by means of hot-water pipes.

Only one Patient is now placed in the Bath at the same time, and better arrangements have been made for washing the utensils. The Shower Baths have also been improved.

The Meat is now weighed after it is cooked, and the quantity allowed has been increased.

We repeat the suggestions which have not been carried out, and we further beg to offer for the consideration of the Committee the following, viz. :—

That with a view of giving more light to the central portion of the Wards in the Old Block, Skylights should be formed in the roof of those on the Upper Floor, and that the walls of the associated Dormitories on the Lower Floor be entirely removed.

That additional Windows be made in the large Dormitories on either side of the Day Rooms ; that the old Windows be made to open in their whole length, and that Air Gratings be placed near the floor in the Dormitories generally, and in the single rooms occupied by Patients of faulty habits,

That some means be adopted for giving the Women Patients in E 3 Ward a ready means of access to an Airing Court, and that generally a greater amount of daily exercise in the open air be afforded, especially to the Female Patients ; for this purpose the Airing Courts should be better kept and drained, as some of them are now in a very bad state.

That the single rooms attached to the Laundry Ward, and also those in D Ward on the Male Side, be warmed by means of hot-water pipes.

That the Wards occupied by the worst class of Patients be fully furnished, as are those for the more orderly inmates ; and that every effort be made to improve the habits of the refractory and the imbecile, who are not at present in a satisfactory state.

Whilst offering the above suggestions for the consideration of the Committee, we by no means shut our eyes to the great improvements which have been effected in the Asylum since the last visit, and we think that the good results of those improvements can readily be traced in the more satisfactory condition of

the Patients, who have been surrounded by increased comfort and means for occupation.

In conclusion, we have to express our opinion that much credit is due to the Medical Officers for the zeal and activity they display in the performance of their very arduous duties, and we deem it right to bear testimony to the efficiency of the Matrons and the Superintendent of the Laundry.

W. G. CAMPBELL,
ROBERT NAIRNE,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

II.

DR. SHEPPARD'S REMARKS.

COLNEY HATCH,
December 23rd, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

I have carefully read and considered the official entry made by the Commissioners in Lunacy, in the Visitors' Book, on their recent inspection of this Asylum; and I am prepared, in compliance with your wishes, to offer my opinion upon those portions of it which relate to my Department, and which involve suggestions of change therein.

1. There can be no doubt that a great improvement might be effected in the Upper Front Wards of the Old Block, by the addition of Skylights at the point of junction between the Recesses and the Main Galleries; as also by the introduction of Windows into the large Dormitories on either side of the Recesses. Light and Ventilation are two of the great desiderata in all buildings designed for Hospitals or Asylums; yet they are two of those things which seem to have been singularly overlooked in the construction of this great Refuge for part of the Insane population of the County of Middlesex. The recent addition of Skylights in the long Front Corridor, is so manifest an improvement, that one can at once judge of the cheerful effect which would be produced in the Upper Front Wards by a similar arrangement. The Ventilation of the various Dormitories

and Galleries is one of those improvements which I have ventured to bring prominently under your notice during the past year; and you have been good enough to carry out my suggestions to a very considerable extent. More, however, remains to be done; and I trust that during the ensuing Spring the large B 1 Dormitory, and other Wards, will receive the same aids to their purification and cleanliness. By such measures calm and unfevered nights will be substituted for restlessness and disquiet; and we shall best be in a position to resist those epidemic scourges, which are ever prone to alight upon communities indifferent to sanitary improvements, and placed by disease below the standard of healthful integrity.

2. The Chapel question is one upon which I have little to say, beyond expressing my opinion, that by reason of the great labour necessary in preparing the large Dining Hall, after the usual Dinner, we are seldom able to avail ourselves of its extended area for recreational purposes. With increased means at our disposal for assembling the Patients in an Evening, we might do much more than is at present done to amuse them. Some inducement, too, might thereby be offered to the Medical Officers, amateurs, and other friends to organise an occasional treat, such as that from which, on the 9th of this month, the Innates of the Asylum experienced so much gratification. But viewing the suggestions made by the Commissioners in Lunacy, with respect to a new Chapel, as a proposition relating only to Sunday accommodation, I am not prepared to state that a larger number of Male Patients could attend the services than now attend them; nor can I feel justified in recommending the Committee to incur the expense of a sacred edifice detached from the main body of the Asylum.

3. In reference to the Monday's dinner, I may observe that the matter has for some time engaged our serious attention. At the commencement of the year you were good enough to accede to my request for the addition of an extra ounce of meat to each portion of the "Toad-in-the-hole." I do not hesitate to say that I think this dinner is one at which the Patients ought not to grumble, but for which they ought to be abundantly thankful.

In Wards 5, 6, 10, 14, and B 3, every portion of it is consumed. The fact, however, cannot be disguised that *out* of these Wards the "Toad-in-the-hole" is very unpopular; a large quantity of it being not consumed. Any dinner attended by such results is bad economy; and it is obviously very undesirable to perpetuate a prandial institution which engenders discontent and grumbling. The Medical Superintendent of the Female Department and the Steward agree with me in thinking that it will be best to retain the present Monday's dinner in the Wards above-mentioned, substituting for it a good Soup in the large Dining Hall, and in Wards 9, 11, 13, and D. Mr. Henderson says that he can improve upon the Soup now used on the Female Side, at a very trifling cost, and that an excellent and nutritious compound (the details of which he is prepared to lay before the Committee) may be produced at a rate very little above the present cost of the "Toad-in-the-hole." By giving your sanction to the adoption of these means, we shall, I hope, at once improve our Dietary, and allay the grumbings of our disaffected community.

4. The question of the large quantity of soiled linen sent to the Laundry from the Male Department calls, perhaps, more than any other alluded to by the Commissioners, for the expression of my opinion. And this because it is more strictly pro-

fessional, and because I have yet to satisfy myself that the practice suggested by them, of rousing idiotic, epileptic, and demented Patients in the middle of the night, and leading them to the closet, admits of any justification. Wherever an indifference to the calls of nature is the result of that indolence or wilfulness which at times accompany certain forms of comparatively incipient Insanity, periodical visits to the closet cannot be too strongly insisted on, both by day and night. We *do* insist upon such visits here. But these cases are relatively few. We have none such in our No. 14 Ward. It must not be overlooked that this Ward is the receptacle of all our worst cases, and that to it are drafted off one by one those who are gradually sinking lower in the scale of humanity, and losing, through the progress of a material disease, every sort of intelligence, and every control over the excretory functions of their physical economy. They are moved to 14 Ward because, by reason of a fatally descending malady, they are no longer fitted for the cleaner Wards which they previously occupied. Once arrived in this lowest home of disease, the degradation of which none can appreciate but he who is daily called upon to witness it, we can only meet the dirt and difficulty which beset us by constant changes of linen and by frequent bathing. Thus the number of our soiled articles sent to the Laundry, instead of being the measure of our neglect, is at once the measure of our cleanliness, and of the vigilance of the Attendants. We have numbers of Patients who will soil themselves within ten minutes of the time of being taken to the Closet; we have others who are so lost to better instincts as to eat their own excrement; others who habitually plaster it on their own persons and on the walls of their Apartments. These habits are the product of physical deterioration, and can only be met, as we meet them, by the pump and the pail. It is only Patients of this kind, and the

worst Epileptics in Wards 10 and 6, who sleep upon sacking without mattresses; and we find that such an arrangement is best suited to their comfort and protection, by admitting of an easy draining away of the urinal excretion. It is right for me to add, in justice to the Night-watches and Day Attendants who have charge of the dirty patients, that no instance of sores resulting from uncleanness has occurred during the past year. Such a fact in an Asylum of this magnitude speaks volumes. For such Patients as those of whom I am now speaking—many of whom are of most destructive habits—I do not know what more suitable outer dress we can find than the Ticken Frocks now in use, and which we are rapidly substituting for the “unsightly brown” ones complained of by the Commissioners at their visit to the Asylum in 1861. The Canvass Shoes are admirably adapted for the Patients who wear them, in the Wards, and even in the Airing Courts during the summer months. They are not, however, a sufficient protection to the feet, during the winter, out of doors. Leather ones, admitting of locked fastenings, are being prepared under the directions of the Steward, whose ready co-operation with me on all occasions I take pleasure in acknowledging.

These are the only points which seem to call for the notice of the Medical Superintendent of the Male Department.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant.

EDGAR SHEPPARD, M.D.

*To the Committee of Visitors,
Colney Hatch Asylum.*

III.

MR. MARSHALL'S REMARKS.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

COLNEY HATCH,

December 23, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

The following remarks I beg to submit to the Committee of Visitors upon the entry of the Commissioners in Lunacy referring to the Female Department of the Asylum.

That it would be very desirable to reduce the number of Bedsteads without mattresses in the B. Section, viz., from 85 to 35, as many of the Patients have become more cleanly in their habits since the Asphalte flooring has been removed from this part of the building.

I believe it is contemplated by the Committee to provide additional ventilation for the Dormitories on the South Side of the building, viz., 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 Wards.

An additional Nurse is much required for 19 Ward, those Patients being chiefly of the Epileptic class, who require more constant attention.

A Supernumerary is also frequently required for the Wards of the B. Section. The number of Patients having been slightly

increased, gives an additional number of more violent and maniacal cases.

I would suggest also the propriety of having a permanent Night Nurse for the Laundry Ward, in which are associated in Dormitories and Single Rooms upwards of 130 Patients.

The Stove provided for one of the Dormitories in this Department appears to give the increased warmth that was necessary. There are three more Dormitories requiring a similar Stove, and the Single Additional Rooms, also the Servants' Rooms, require warming.

The Patients have free access to the Airing Grounds; the weather (during the visit of the Commissioners in Lunacy) prevented the usual exercise.

The Airing Courts of 18, 19, and 20 Wards, would be more available were the mould and shrubs removed from the Walls of the building, and gravel substituted.

Some of the Female Patients are generally noisy and excited when visited by the opposite sex, and these Wards (25, 28, 29, and 32) are appropriated for such cases, as they have more ready access to the Airing Grounds.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. MARSHALL

Medical Superintendent, Female Department.

To the Committee of Visitors.

IV.

THE STEWARD'S REMARKS.

22nd December, 1862.

I HAVE consulted Dr. Sheppard and Mr. Marshall as to the Dinner at present given to the Patients on Monday, and it is proposed to recommend the following alterations.

That all the Male Patients, excepting those in Wards 5, 6, 10, 14, and B 3, have a pint of good Soup and six ounces of Bread each, for Dinner on Monday, instead of the Batter and Meat Pudding.

That the Patients in the Wards above named continue to have the Pudding on Monday. Dr. Sheppard ⁺prefers it to Soup for that particular class of Patients.

That all the Female Patients, except those for whom dinners are specially ordered on the Sick List, shall also be supplied with Soup instead of the Meat Pudding.

It is also recommended that the Soup shall be made with an additional ounce of Meat per Patient, and double the quantity of Scotch Barley at present used.

I beg to state that these alterations, which appear to give the Medical Superintendents perfect satisfaction, will not exceed the cost of the present diet.

The Canvass dresses condemned by the Commissioners in Lunacy, are strong dresses for the destructive and very dirty Patients—they are like a pinafore or slop, and fastened with a leather belt round the waist. I have spoken to Dr. Sheppard on this point; he considers them well adapted for that class of Patients, and is unable to suggest any dress which, in his opinion, would be preferable.

The Canvass boots have been supplied by Medical request, but I had previously spoken to Dr. Sheppard on the subject, with the view of introducing light leather boots, which it is believed will answer the same purpose, and keep the Patients from wet feet.

The Meat is now weighed after being cooked, but the Commissioners in Lunacy have been misinformed as to the quantity being increased. The quantity now issued per Patient is precisely the same.

With respect to the Airing Courts mentioned by the Commissioners, "That several were in a bad state," I have seen Mr. Marshall, to whose side it would appear by the Commissioners' Report their attention had been directed; he states that no complaint or remark was made by the Commissioners as to the Courts belonging to the Female Wards, and that they are in good order.

Dr. Sheppard informs me that complaint was made of No. 6 Court on the Male side. The grass plots were wet and muddy from the recent rains, and the continual traffic over them by a number of Patients. It would be a pity to take up the little grass that now remains in this Airing Court, and lay down gravel in its place; but I am afraid it is the only effectual way

of removing the cause of complaint, unless the Patients during very wet weather can, to some extent, be induced to walk more on the gravel and less on the grass. The Airing Courts are all well drained.

The Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy does not, I believe, touch upon any other subject connected with my department.

GEORGE H. HENDERSON,

Steward.

*The Committee of Visitors,
Colney Hatch Asylum.*

V.

THE CLERK OF WORKS' REMARKS.

ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.

December 23rd, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably to your instruction, I beg to offer the following observations upon the entry of the Commissioners of Lunacy for this month, as affecting the mechanical department of the Asylum.

The first remark has reference to the erection of a new Chapel, and the conversion of the present Chapel into a Hall for Recreation, upon the ground that the present accommodation is not sufficient.

The erection of a new Chapel calculated to meet the requirements of the Asylum in its present enlarged state will, I fear, be a matter of some difficulty to the Committee in the choice of a site. It would quite spoil the Front Elevation to build it in the Front Grounds, and to build it in the rear of the present Centre Block would carry it a long way to the south, compelling the Patients to travel the open roads, or involving the construction of long covered footways.

Eastward of the present building there is no room, and if there was, the Female Patients would have to pass through the

corridors of the Male Side; and to the Westward the objection is just reversed.

Now, as to the want of a Hall for Recreation. As I take the requirements, the Hall is only wanted for evening use. If so, I cannot see the necessity of providing more accommodation than the Committee now have at their disposal in Nos. 1 and 2 Halls. No. 1 Hall appears to me to be much better adapted for such a purpose than No. 2 Hall; its central position, the Corridors on either side for the use of Male and Female Patients, the Raised Gallery for the use of Officers in supervising the Patients assembled, tend to render it far superior to No. 2 Hall as a place of recreation; and lastly, though not least, it will shortly be well lit with gas.

It is only necessary to remove the tables and forms, and the Committee are in possession of a Hall far superior to any in the Asylums I have visited.

In order to provide more accommodation in the Chapel, it would not be difficult to increase the amount of light by means of Skylights; having done which the Windows over the Communion Table might or might not be closed up, and the space between the Officers' Pews filled with a Gallery; and a gallery might also be built from the Side Walls to the extent of two-thirds of the length of the Chapel. This would provide for about 310 seats, of which 205 may be allotted to the Female Side.

Respecting the ventilation of the Wards generally, I consider that a great improvement may be effected by the introduction of the plan which I suggested for No. 14 Ward, of Air Gratings fixed close to the floor line. By this means the pure cool air

is admitted, and the heated air is carried off at the top; for the principal defect in the present system is in the want of sufficient inlet for fresh air.

Wherever increased warming is to be introduced, the Committee cannot do better than to adopt the plan recently carried out in 19 Spur, as giving the most satisfactory results; should there be no objection from the Medical Superintendents to this point, I shall again refer to it in speaking upon the warming of D and L Wards.

The Commissioners observe, that it would greatly improve the Upper Wards to give them more light; and as there is not the slightest difficulty in fixing a skylight in the roof, and a flat Ceiling Light in the Ward, the result would be that that portion of the Gallery now dull and gloomy would become light and cheerful.

The Commissioners also recommend that the walls of the associated Dormitories should be entirely removed in the Ground Floor Wards; but here it will be necessary to proceed with the greatest caution. The lower part of the Female side of the Building, comprising Wards Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, is still subject to movement, as the soil becomes more or less charged with water; therefore, upon this point I can only add, that if the Committee wish I will prepare a report upon any special block named.

The next paragraph is to the effect, that the Commissioners would wish to see Windows let in to the large Dormitories on either side of the Day Rooms. There is not the slightest difficulty to carry out the suggestion, and the Sashes should be all

Casement Sashes instead of only one Casement Sash in a Window of three lights.

The Commissioners also ask that the present Windows be made to open in their full length; but this is impossible,—the material of the Sashes being Cast Iron prevents any departure from their present form, except some very slight alteration in the method of hanging the Casement. The present plan is to hang the casement from the top and open it outwards; the result is, that a large portion of the external air blowing against the window is reflected upwards and does not enter the Ward. It would be a great improvement to hinge the Casement at the bottom and open it inwards. The only drawback to this plan is the extra attention Windows of this description require during wet weather; but on this point I may remark, that the less responsibility the Attendants have the more negligent they become, and this appears to account for the small destruction of property in Asylums of less magnitude than Colney Hatch. The difficulty of getting any repair executed, in consequence of the Medical Superintendent signing the order and enquiring into the cause of the breakage, induces a habit of care and attention on the part of the Attendant.

The suggestion of Air Gratings near the floor-line, I have alluded to in a former part of this Report.

The construction of a door-way from E 3 Ward door into 25 Airing Court, can, I think, be best carried out by raising the stone-slabs which now cover the Hot Water Boiler, to such a height as to form a landing outside the door, and constructing stone steps down into the Airing Court, the difference of level

is 3 ft. 3 ; therefore, it will require six steps, or an equivalent gravel slope.

The warming of L and D Single Rooms can be effected best by a system of Hot Water Pipes ; but the class of Patients at present located in D, will not admit of the Pipes being exposed as in 19 Spur, and, perhaps, the same objection exists to the warming of L Ward Single Rooms ; so the first step will be for the Medical Superintendents to say how far the exposed plan may be carried, and I will then, if required, suggest a plan for warming the two ranges of Single Rooms.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY JOHNS,

Clerk of the Works.

*To the Visiting Committee of
Colney Hatch Asylum.*

33, MILNER SQUARE, ISLINGTON,

14th January, 1863.

SIR,

The Committee of Visitors have considered, with the attention which they always devote to communications from your Board, the entry of the two Commissioners in Lunacy, who visited the Asylum in the beginning of last month, and they have conferred with their Officers upon the different subjects remarked on, and the various suggestions made therein.

Many of the suggestions have been anticipated and adopted, and some of them are already being carried into effect; some appear to the Committee to be undesirable; and others, although not undesirable in themselves, would involve the outlay of so much money, and involve such extensive alterations, that the Committee would hesitate very much to accede to them without a very urgent case of need were made out.

Of the suggestions anticipated, or adopted and being carried out, may be named—the substitution in all Wards—where the Medical Superintendents consider it would be desirable for the health of the Patients, of a strong nutritious Soup for the Meat Pudding, which has been objected to by many of the Patients; at the same time the Committee think it not improbable that the Patients may themselves before long desire a return of the Dinner now doubtless regarded with dislike—the increased supply of Mattresses to the Bedsteads with sackings only, in all

cases where the Medical Superintendents desire the addition—the continued extension of ventilation in the Dormitories and Galleries—the provision of additional Windows and of Air Gratings—the adoption of a ready means of access for the Females of E. 3 Ward, to the Airing Court—the improved Drainage of some of the Airing Courts. The warming of the Laundry Ward: Single Rooms and Dormitories have also engaged the attention of the Committee, and improvements will, if possible, be carried out here; great difficulty however arises in making an alteration in the Airing Courts, for if the present Grass plots are removed, and gravel substituted, the Patients will greatly deplore the change in summer weather, while it is impossible that turf, continually trodden over, should be otherwise than damp and swampy during the winter months: as regards the warming of the Dormitories attached to the Laundry Wards, the Committee have applied to the Insurance Offices to sanction the liberal use of Gurney's Patent Stoves, and if they are willing to accede to this, they believe all the heat desired may be readily obtained with safety, and at a moderate cost.

The subject of increased opportunity for exercise in the open air to the Female Patients has been referred to Mr. Marshall, the Medical Superintendent of the Female Department, for consideration and report. Mr. Marshall, however, has already remarked, with reference to the Commissioners' observation on this head, "That the weather, during the visit of the Commissioners, prevented the usual exercise." The suggestions as to placing Skylights in the roofs of some of the Wards and removing the partition Walls of the Dormitories in others, have been considered, and there appear to be practical difficulties in both; for the Upper Wards might be exposed to an unpleasant

degree of heat in the Summer time, and it is very doubtful whether the removal of the partition Walls of the Dormitories on the Lower Floor could be effected without danger to the Building.

With reference to the dress of Patients in Wards 14 and B. 3, Dr. Sheppard, the Medical Superintendent of the Male Department, observes (and the Committee agree with him), that "For these Patients, many of whom are of most destructive habits, I do not know what more suitable outer dress can be found than the Ticken Frocks now in use, and which we are rapidly substituting for the 'unsightly brown' ones complained of by the Commissioners at their visit to the Asylum in 1861. The Canvass shoes are admirably adapted for the Patients who wear them in the Wards, and even in the Airing Courts during the summer months; they are not, however, a sufficient protection to the feet during the winter, out of doors; Leather ones admitting of locked fastenings are being prepared."

The subject of the alleged deficiency of accommodation in the Chapel was under the consideration of the Committee last year; and their opinion is unchanged, that the present accommodation is ample for the requirements of the Asylum. Dr. Sheppard says, "I am not prepared to state that a larger number of Male Patients could attend the Services than now attend them." It may, perhaps, be practicable to enlarge the accommodation by the construction of Galleries, and the alteration of the present plan of raising the level of the seats; but the Committee, without entering into the question of the great expense, feel that there are insuperable objections to the erection of a new Chapel detached from the Asylum.

The Committee are still of opinion that the Wards near the centre, in either Department, in which the quieter and convalescing Patients are classified, might be made available for occasional Meetings of both sexes for general recreation; and the Medical Superintendents, in carrying out any plan of this nature, would have their most cordial concurrence.

The question of the want of Nurses in the Female Wards is now under consideration; and on the Male Side an additional Night Watch and two additional temporary Attendants have been employed during the past year. It may here be remarked that the number of Attendants, including Head Attendants, Supernumeraries, and Night Watches, in the Male Department is 65 for 715 Patients, being exactly 1 to 11; and as there are 50 Ward Attendants for Day Duty only, the proportion under that class alone is 1 to 14, or equal to that of most other Asylums. The distribution of these Attendants, of course, depends very much upon the classification of the Patients and the opinion of the Medical Superintendent as to the requirements of the Wards.

The Committee, from the opening of the Asylum, had their attention directed to the desirability of attempting to educate the Patients. They soon found it quite a failure on the Male Side; and farther experience has satisfied them, that however well the plan may appear in theory, it leads to no practical result; they, therefore, discontinued a School Mistress on the Female Side, (where, after a trial of 9 years, the daily average of scholars was only 9 or 10,) when the late Schoolmistress resigned in October last.

With reference to the remarks on the Wet and Dirty Patients

and the number of Soiled Articles sent to the Laundry, the Committee deem it right to quote the observations made by Dr. Sheppard on this subject. He says, "The question of the large quantity of Soiled Linen sent to the Laundry from the Male Department calls, perhaps, more than any other alluded to by the Commissioners, for the expression of my opinion, and this because it is more strictly professional, and because I have yet to satisfy myself that the practice suggested by them, of rousing idiotic, epileptic, and demented Patients in the middle of the night, and leading them to the Closet, admits of any justification. Wherever an indifference to the calls of nature is the result of that indolence or wilfulness which at times accompany certain forms of comparatively incipient Insanity, periodical visits to the Closet cannot be too strongly insisted on, both by day and night. We *do* insist upon such visits here. But these cases are relatively few. We have none such in our No. 14 Ward. It must not be overlooked that this Ward is the receptacle of all our worst cases, and that to it are drafted off, one by one, those who are gradually sinking lower in the scale of humanity, and losing, through the progress of a material disease, every sort of intelligence, and every control over the excretory functions of their physical economy. They are moved to No. 14 Ward because, by reason of a fatally descending malady, they are no longer fitted for the cleaner Wards which they previously occupied. Once arrived in this lowest house of disease—the degradation of which none can appreciate but he who is daily called upon to witness it—we can only meet the dirt and difficulty which beset us by constant changes of linen and by frequent bathing. Thus the number of Soiled Articles sent to the Laundry, instead of being the measure of our neglect, is at once the measure of our cleanliness, and of the vigilance of our Attendants. We have

numbers of Patients who will soil themselves within ten minutes of the time of being taken to the Closet; we have others who are so lost to better instincts as to eat their own excrement; others who habitually plaister it on their own persons, and on the walls of their apartments. These habits are the products of physical deterioration, and can only be met, as we meet them, by frequent ablutions. It is only Patients of this kind, and the worst Epileptics in Wards 10 and 6, who sleep upon sacking without mattresses; and we find that such an arrangement is best suited to their comfort and protection, by admitting of an easy draining away of the urinal excretion. It is right for me to add, in justice to the Night Watches and Day Attendants who have charge of the dirty Patients, that no instance of sores resulting from uncleanness has occurred during the past year. Such a fact in an Asylum of this magnitude speaks volumes."

Many of the above quoted remarks of Dr. Sheppard as to the deterioration of intelligence, and consequent want of perception and power of observation, will apply to the question of supplying furniture, similar to that provided for the more orderly, to the Wards occupied by the worst class of Patients. The Committee are convinced that the supply of such extra furniture would not only not be appreciated, but might be the cause of great destruction of property, and probably of incentives to violence.

Referring to the remark by the Visiting Commissioners—that in Nos. 25, 28, 29 and 32 Wards, the Female Patients were noisy and excited, Mr. Marshall says, "Some of the Female Patients are generally noisy and excited when visited by the

opposite sex, and these Wards (25, 28, 29 and 32) are appropriated for such cases, as they have more ready access to the Airing Grounds.”

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

JOHN S. SKAIFE,

Clerk to the Visitors.

THE HON. W. C. SPRING RICE,

Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

APPENDIX D.

I.

Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal ARTICLES of CONSUMPTION in each Half-year, and MAINTENANCE RATES, and Corresponding Prices in Five previous Years.

ARTICLES.	To 31st March, 1857.		To 31st December, 1857.		To 30th June, 1858.		To 31st December, 1858.		To 30th June, 1859.		To 31st December, 1859.		To 30th June, 1860.		To 31st December, 1860.		To 30th June, 1861.		To 31st December, 1861.		To 30th June, 1862.		To 31st December, 1862.		To 30th June, 1863.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Ox Beef } at per stone {	0	7	5	0	7	9	0	1	13	0	1	16	0	1	16	0	6	11	0	7	4	0	7	10	0	7	6	0
Mutton }	2	8	9	1	19	0	3	12	0	3	4	0	3	7	0	3	5	6	2	1	6	2	9	1	16	9	1	
Flour at per sack .	3	15	0	3	12	0	3	4	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	3	7	0	3	5	0	3	3	0	3	0	2	
Malt..... at per quarter.	2	17	0	2	16	0	2	15	0	2	19	0	3	7	0	3	15	0	2	17	0	2	16	0	3	0	2	
Cheese..... at per cwt....	4	12	0	4	8	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	15	0	4	14	0	4	7	0	4	6	0	4	5	0	
Butter..... at per cwt....	2	11	0	2	19	6	2	19	6	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	19	0	1	17	0
Sugar, raw.... at per cwt....	3	2	0	3	11	0	3	11	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	2	18	0	2	16	0	2	12	6	2	12	0	
Sugar, refined, at per cwt....	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	18	0	0	17	6	0	17	4	0	17	0	0	18	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	
Silkstone Coals, at per ton																												
Weekly Maintenance Rate } per Patient.....	9		11		10		6		10		2½		9		11		10		2½		10		2½					

JOHN S. SKAIFE,
Clerk to the Visitors.

APPENDIX E.

I.

SUMMARY of the Gross Number of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the different Parishes and Unions in the County of Middlesex, to the County and adjudged to other Counties, but who are still in the County Asylums during the last Twelve Years.

YEAR	
1855	2,370
Increase 95	—2,465
1856	274
Increase ..	—2,739
1857	159
Increase ..	—2,898
1858	226
Increase ..	—3,124
1859	261
Increase ..	—3,385
1860	54
Increase ..	—3,439
1861	59
Increase ..	—3,498
1862	221
Increase ..	—3,719
1863	74
Increase ..	—3,793
1864	295
Increase ..	—4,088
1865	285
Increase ..	—4,333
1866	92
Increase ..	—4,425

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862
Persons in Licen- sed Houses ...	490	461	471	565	44	68	47	73
Persons in Work- houses or with Lands ..	628	664	708	866	869	920	1,035	1,066
Persons in the County Asylums...	2,267	2,314	2,319	2,888	2,880	3,100	3,251	3,286
	<u>3,385</u>	<u>3,439</u>	<u>3,498</u>	<u>3,719</u>	<u>3,793</u>	<u>4,088</u>	<u>4,333</u>	<u>4,425</u>

II.

*STATEMENT of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the County, and Parishes
and Unions in the County, in each Year from 1851.*

PARISH, OR UNION	GROSS NUMBERS IN THE YEARS											
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Barnet Union (Part of)	10	13	16	10	11	17	16	15	17	20	18	15
Brentford	49	52	51	54	54	61	62	69	67	69	75	80
East London (Part of)	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	3
Edmonton (ditto)	38	38	35	42	48	42	46	51	55	83	92	102
Fulham	18	24	31	45	56	53	61	69	76	79	89	85
Hackney	64	69	76	84	90	95	105	111	117	124	114	128
Hendon	20	20	21	23	24	25	25	26	24	29	26	29
Holborn	62	63	72	82	87	70	70	70	66	74	71	74
Kingston (Part of)	9	8	9	11	3	2	3	8	4	6	6	9
Poplar	53	59	55	55	64	66	85	86	95	97	121	113
Staines	8	12	11	18	20	20	19	21	23	24	31	26
Stepney	183	184	172	210	246	224	140	166	168	177	182	187
Strand	80	90	99	107	102	101	106	116	100	114	120	125
Uxbridge	22	26	26	26	25	19	23	31	30	28	31	47
Whitechapel	120	137	145	136	145	145	167	168	180	184	182	198
Parish of Hampstead	23	24	29	31	34	31	28	31	29	29	32	37
" Kensington	54	57	61	64	70	74	56	76	83	82	101	91
" *Mile End Old Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	104	97	115	123	25
" Paddington	27	23	39	45	49	54	66	64	60	62	72	72
" St. George in the East	56	71	96	85	93	78	88	100	97	102	108	125
" St. George, Hanover Square	92	93	92	97	96	109	104	103	104	109	111	111
" St. Giles & Bloomsbury	52	61	68	64	74	138	72	71	74	76	76	71
" Clerkenwell	63	69	94	89	111	113	112	120	137	118	140	137
" St. James, Westminster	62	65	81	77	81	81	83	82	98	96	101	99
" Shoreditch	156	182	183	191	205	212	225	210	222	252	242	267
" St. Luke	70	83	82	94	94	95	93	112	120	126	122	127
" St. Luke, Chelsea	64	80	81	97	112	115	125	120	120	132	134	132
" St. Martin-in-the-Fields	88	89	98	111	90	84	78	73	68	72	73	76
" St. Margaret & St. John, Westminster	78	91	107	117	127	131	125	134	126	131	135	135
" St. Marylebone	230	217	209	298	305	282	319	330	341	350	431	361
" St. Mary, Islington ..	65	69	77	87	119	111	126	143	133	152	152	170
" Bethnal Green	78	100	105	100	121	137	118	133	115	133	161	146
" St. Pancras	237	261	265	262	300	305	313	347	385	451	469	521
County of Middlesex	231	214	270	286	291	300	321	337	336	342	385	401
TOTAL	2465	2646	2857	3101	3350	3391	3490	3699	3765	4048	4333	4425

* Previously included in Stepney Union

STATEMENT of the Distribution of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums, Licensed Houses, &c., in the Years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

UNION OR PARISH.	1860.						1861.						1862.					
	In Colney Asylum.	In Hamwell Asylum.	In Licensed Houses.	In the Workhouse.	With Friends, &c.	Total.	In Colney Asylum.	In Hamwell Asylum.	In Licensed Houses.	In the Workhouse.	With Friends, &c.	Total.	In Colney Asylum.	In Hamwell Asylum.	In Licensed Houses.	In the Workhouse.	With Friends, &c.	Total.
Barnet Union (Part of)	8	3	3	63	1	20	13	69	3	—	—	18	9	3	—	3	—	15
Brentford Union	3	3	—	5	—	69	3	3	—	3	—	75	1	70	1	8	—	80
East London Union (Part of)	3	2	—	5	—	5	60	1	19	—	—	4	2	3	20	—	4	3
Edmonton Union (Part of)	53	2	19	88	5	88	3	2	1	7	4	92	3	64	1	16	—	102
Fulham Union	3	62	1	79	—	79	81	70	1	15	—	89	3	8	2	17	6	85
Hackney Union	77	16	1	124	4	124	3	6	1	22	—	114	83	21	29	4	—	128
Hendon Union	3	21	—	29	—	29	3	19	—	4	—	26	4	8	—	10	—	29
Holborn Union	52	6	—	74	1	74	53	6	—	11	1	71	55	8	—	1	1	74
Kingston Union (Part of)	1	5	—	6	—	6	1	5	—	10	—	121	—	3	6	12	—	9
Poplar Union	80	6	1	97	—	97	82	5	—	7	24	31	79	5	—	—	17	113
Staines Union	1	23	—	24	—	24	—	24	2	56	—	182	130	26	2	51	—	26
Stepney Union	116	4	3	177	—	177	122	—	—	15	4	120	10	95	—	16	4	125
Strand Union	11	88	1	104	3	104	11	90	—	5	—	31	—	37	1	7	2	47
Uxbridge Union	2	20	—	23	—	23	—	25	2	41	—	182	—	24	1	61	2	198
Whitechapel Union.	112	26	2	184	2	184	113	24	—	47	—	123	78	—	—	47	—	125
Hamlet of Mile End Old Town	70	—	—	115	—	115	75	1	—	7	1	101	1	26	—	9	2	37
Parish of Hampstead	—	22	—	29	1	29	1	23	—	11	2	32	9	66	1	13	—	91
" Kensington	13	58	—	82	2	82	10	78	—	18	1	72	9	51	—	18	1	72*
" Paddington	3	42	—	62	1	62	2	51	—	32	—	108	75	1	8	41	—	125
" St. George in the East	65	2	5	102	—	102	70	3	4	7	—	111	6	97	—	8	—	111
" St. George, Hanover Square	3	99	—	109	—	109	6	98	3	13	—	76	16	42	3	10	—	71
" St. Giles & St. George, Bloomsbury	25	34	5	76	—	76	18	42	—	32	3	140	79	15	1	39	3	137
" Clerkenwell	71	20	1	118	—	118	85	20	—	19	—	101	10	69	—	20	—	99
" St. James, Westminster	23	53	—	96	—	96	11	71	—	77	—	242	141	22	2	102	—	267
" Shore ditch	146	23	6	252	—	252	134	24	7	58	4	122	39	17	—	69	2	127
" St. Luke	30	19	—	126	4	126	42	18	—	26	7	134	11	99	—	18	4	132
" Chelsea	17	79	—	132	9	132	13	88	—	12	2	73	—	60	14	—	2	76
" St. Martin-in-the-Fields	10	50	—	72	2	72	1	58	—	40	—	135	—	85	2	37	—	135
" St. Margaret & St. John, Westminster	14	70	—	131	—	131	11	82	2	75	—	115	86	164	—	73	38	361
" St. Marylebone	109	135	3	350	41	350	99	144	1	6	115	434	136	20	3	5	—	170
" Islington	113	21	5	152	5	152	116	21	3	32	—	161	115	12	—	17	2	146
" Bethnal Green	91	14	4	133	—	133	117	12	—	143	—	469	257	57	—	207	—	521
" St. Pancras	241	64	2	451	—	451	264	62	—	—	—	385	225	171	5	—	—	401
" County Patients	187	152	3	342	—	342	219	165	1	—	—	63	30	58	—	—	—	88
Patients chargeable to Parishes in other Counties, } or unaccounted for in Parish Returns	17	23	—	40	—	40	26	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,773	1,327	68	4,081	81	4,081	1,868	1,446	47	853	182	4,396	1872	1,502	73	908	98	4511

* No Returns having been received from this Parish, last year's numbers are inserted.

JOHN S. SKAIFE, Clerk to the Visitors.

James M. Smith, County Assessor, Colfax, Wash.

ACCOUNT CURRENT, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1862. Jan. 1	To Balance of Cash	1,910	15	11		
	To ditto of Petty Cash	90	10	2		
					2,031	6 1
Dec. 31	To Cash received from Parishes in Middlesex for Maintenance, &c., of Patients	42,413	0	10		
"	To ditto from Parishes in other Counties	925	1	5		
"	To ditto, from County Treasurer for County Patients	5,943	2	0		
					40,281	4 3
"	To Cash received from County Treasurer for the ordinary Repairs of the Asylum				3,984	2 10
"	To ditto for Improvements				429	7 1
"	To ditto received from Great Northern Railway Company for Gas and Water supplied to the Station				42	16 10
1862. Dec. 31	By Cash paid on account of Main- tenance, &c., of Patients— For Provisions				24,596	9 1
	House and other Expenses				8,414	14 1
	Clothing				4,584	8 2
	Medicine, Wine, &c.				1,709	7 0
	Salaries.....£3,786 17 11					
	Wages 6,500 3 8					
					10,287	1 7
	Incidentals				574	7 4
					50,166	7 3
	By Cash paid for the ordinary Repairs of the Asylum				4,148	6 9
"	By ditto for Improvements				154	7 1
"	By Balance of Cash this day— Cash..... 1,184 9 3					
"	Petty Cash				115	6 9
					1,299	16 0
					£55,763	17 1

*Examined by the Committee of Accounts,
13th Jan., 1863.*

J. J. TANNER., *Chairman.*
WILLIAM P. BODKIN.
GEO. SUMMERS.
PH. TWELLS.

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors, 13th Jan., 1863.

W. H. WYATT, Chairman.

INCOME.										EXPENDITURE.									
DATE.	HEADS OF INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDING				Year ending 31st Dec.	TOTAL	DATE.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	QUARTERS ENDING				Year ending 31st Dec.	Total of General Heads of Expenditure				
		31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.					31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.						
1862.		From Weekly Rate.						1862.		From Weekly Rate.									
Dec. 31.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Dec. 31.	Provisions.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
	From Parishes in Middlesex for Maintenance	10332 0 8	10667 7 3	10754 0 4	10863 15 2	42617 3 5	42617 3 5		By Meat.....	2029 9 2	2168 2 7	2308 0 5	1868 15 11	8374 8 1					
	From Parishes in other Counties for Maintenance.....	208 2 0	245 12 0	225 8 0	227 0 0	906 2 0	906 2 0		Flour.....	1190 1 3	1080 0 0	1140 0 0	936 1 6	4246 2 9					
	From County Treasurer for Maintenance....	1432 2 2	1478 10 0	1481 17 8	1527 10 7	5920 0 5	5920 0 5		Oatmeal, Peas, &c. . .	8 1 0	9 8 0	7 17 0	12 1 0	37 7 0					
	For Funerals	28 16 0	30 12 0	23 8 0	25 4 0	108 0 0	108 0 0		Tea, Cocoa, &c.....	444 3 2	441 1 3	378 14 9	375 5 3	1639 4 5					
	For Clothing to discharged Patients ..	62 1 8	49 13 3	39 17 7	17 12 8	169 5 2	169 5 2		Sugar and Treacle ..	259 9 1	226 2 0	229 12 8	223 5 5	933 9 2					
	For Gas and Water		17 17 4		18 11 9	36 9 1	36 9 1		Sundry Groceries ..	91 11 5	82 17 8	104 10 7	106 3 8	385 3 4					
									Tobacco, Snuff, &c. .	93 11 8	99 3 9	99 6 10	97 19 6	390 1 9					
									Butter	211 9 6	197 17 11	213 2 3	230 1 7	852 11 3					
									Cheese and Eggs ..	384 6 0	396 18 3	348 4 6	348 10 8	1477 19 5					
									Malt, Hops, and Beer	749 11 6	589 6 5	667 18 2	760 19 0	2767 15 1					
									Potatoes and other										
									Vegetables	371 16 4	338 16 6	294 17 10	379 18 10	1385 9 6					
									Farm (see Farm Returns)	555 17 9	458 15 3	313 5 5	365 17 6	1693 15 11					
									Total	6389 7 10	6088 9 7	6105 10 5	5704 19 10	24288 7 8	24288 7 8				
									House and other Expenses										
									By Coals, &c.	455 2 8	723 7 8	1370 4 1	698 11 10	3247 6 3					
									Soap	155 19 3	172 16 6	184 7 1	139 2 9	652 5 7					
									Starch, Soda, &c. . .	35 17 10	32 17 3	30 4 8	33 18 1	132 17 10					
									Oil, Candles, &c. . .	32 13 7	30 1 10	20 15 6	34 11 7	118 2 6					
									Furniture, Bedding, and Linen	701 2 5	416 1 2	694 6 3	441 8 8	2252 18 6					
									Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.	67 13 4	105 17 6	66 16 7	55 4 10	295 12 3					
									Turnery, Brooms, Brushes, &c.	78 4 11	58 1 6	62 17 9	31 2 10	230 7 0					
									Earthenware and Glass	39 17 10	41 1 2	52 0 6	41 18 8	174 18 2					
									Rates and Taxes ..			28 10 6	38 9 11	67 0 5					
									Postage, Stationery, &c.	74 18 7	36 9 10	43 19 8	54 8 11	209 17 0					
									Printing and Advertisements	69 1 3	49 7 10	21 15 3	59 15 11	200 0 3					
									Freight and Carriage	7 16 1	7 0 0	5 13 0	6 4 1	26 13 2					
									Retaking Patients....	1 4 3	1 18 11	0 5 6	0 5 0	3 13 8					
									Patients on Trial....	37 14 0	61 12 6	59 2 2	23 3 6	181 12 2					

J. J. TANNER, *Chairman.*
PH. TWELLS.
GEO. SUMMERS.
WILLIAM P. BODKIN.

THOS. H. CHANY,
Clerk of the Asylum.

	QUARTERS ENDING								For the Year 1862.			
	31st March.		30th June.		30th Sept.		31st Dec.					
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Provisions	0	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
House and other Expenses	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clothing	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and Wages	0	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Medicine and Incidentals	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....	0	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Weekly Rate for the Quarters and Year, Middlesex Parishes	0	9	11	0	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto ditto ditto Parishes in other Counties	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
Average Number of Patients.. { Males	738	713	707	716	719							
{ Females	1129	1143	1141	1155	1142							
Total.....	1867	1856	1848	1871	1861							

II.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

BALANCE SHEET, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1862. Dec. 31 To Amount due to sundry Tradesmen on account of Maintenance, &c. of Patients	9,845	17	2			
" To Amount due to sundry Tradesmen on account of Repairs, &c., of the Asylum	454	7				
" Surplus				9,300	4	7
				5,850	6	4

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors, 13th January, 1863.
W. H. WYATT, Chairman.

£15,150 10 11

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1862. Dec. 31 By Balance of Cash this day (see Current Account) viz., Cash	1,184	9	3			
Petty Cash	115	6	9			
" By Amount due for Maintenance, &c. of Patients from Parishes in the County of Middlesex	10,921	0	2			
By do. other Counties	248	10	10			
By do. County Treasurer	1,533	6	0			
" By Amount due from County Treasurer for ordinary Repairs of the Asylum	12,702	17	0			
" By ditto for Improvements	892	7	2			
" By Amount due from Great Northern Railway Com- pany for Gas and Water supplied to the Station	236	19	0			
	18	11	9			
				£15,150	10	11

Examined by the Committee of Accounts, 13th January, 1863.

J. J. TANNER, Chairman.
PH. TWELLS.
WILLIAM P. BODKIN.
GEO. SUMMERS.

APPENDIX F., IV. Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch. VICTORIA FUND.

General Statement of the Accounts of the Charity, from its Establishment, 17th July, 1851, to 31st December, 1862.

1861.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To amount of Donations from the establishment of the Fund to this date	21	4	10
	To amount received from the Hanwell "Queen Adelaide Fund" to this date	1,309	0	0
	To amount of Fines for neglect of duty	5	5	7
	To amount received by sale of small articles at Patients' Entertainment	2	4	6
	To amount received from the Chaplain, collected at the Offertory	17	17	7
	To amount of Interest upon Deposits at Union Bank	55	14	7
	To amount received from Union Bank in repayment of the sum deposited	450	0	0
	To amount received, dividends on £450 New Three per Cent. Annuities (less Property Tax)	19	8	10
Dec. 31.	To amount received from the Hanwell "Queen Adelaide Fund" one year	200	0	0
	To amount of Donations from 1st January to this date	0	0	0
	To amount of Fines for neglect of duty	5	8	6
	To amount received for one year's dividend on £450 New Three per Cent. Annuities (less half year's Property Tax)	13	5	0
	To amount received from the Chaplain, collected at the Offertory	3	11	1
	To amount of Property Tax deducted from dividends, returned by Commissioners	1	1	2
		£2,810	7	4

1861.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By relief afforded to sundry Patients, from the establishment of the Fund to this date	1,690	4	10
	By amount deposited at the Union Bank to this date	450	0	0
	By sundry payments for Printing, Law and other Expenses	7	0	10
	By purchase of £450 New Three per Cent Annuities	420	3	9

1862.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By relief afforded to sundry Patients, from 1st January to this date	134	14	3
	Balance	108	3	8

£2,810 7 4

Audited 27th January, 1863.

J. J. TANNER.
WILLIAM P. BODKIN.
GEO. SUMMERS.
PHILIP TWEELS.

APPENDIX G.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

THE ESTABLISHMENT—31st December, 1862.

OFFICERS.

Resident Medical Superintendents—			Per Ann.						Per Ann.		
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
(a) Mr. W. G. Marshall,	Female Department	500	0	0	(b) Mr. J. H. Kerridge, As-	100	0	0			
(a) Dr. E. Sheppard,	Male ditto	500	0	0	(c) Mr. W. C. Arlott, Steward's	60	0	0			
(d) The Rev. W. Bullock, Chaplain		200	0	0	(a) Mr. H. Johns, Clerk of the	200	0	0			
(c) Mr. T. H. Chany, Clerk of the Asylum (e)		300	0	0	Mr. J. T. Ford, Inspector	60	0	0			
(c) Mr. J. S. Skaife, Clerk to Committee of Visitors		180	0	0	Mr. J. Aggas ditto	50	0	0			
(a) Mr. G. H. Henderson, Steward		450	0	0	(a) Miss S. Culling, Matron	150	0	0			
Dr. W. C. Tucker, Assistant Medical Officer, Male Department		150	0	0	(a) Miss S. Builder, Matron	150	0	0			
Mr. J. V. Faull, ditto, Female Department		100	0	0	Miss E. Hemmings, Matron's Assistant	40	0	0			
Dr. G. R. Irvine, ditto, Female Department		100	0	0	Miss E. Wright, ditto	35	0	0			
Mr. R. G. Rose, Dispenser		100	0	0	Miss H. Probyn, Housekeeper	50	0	0			
(c) Mr. R. Quilton, Assistant Clerk (e)		100	0	0	Mrs. A. J. Bate, Work Mistress	40	0	0			
(c) Mr. R. T. Eade, Assistant Clerk (e)		65	0	0	Mrs. E. Welham, Superintendent of Laundry	75	0	0			
									<u>£3,755 0 0</u>		

SERVANTS—MALE.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
5 Head Attendants	at	£40	0	0		per Annum	200	0	0		
1 " "	at	31	0	0		"	31	0	0		
1 Attendant	at	41	0	0		"	41	0	0		
3 Attendants	at	39	0	0		"	117	0	0		
1 " "	at	38	0	0		"	38	0	0		
1 " "	at	37	0	0		"	37	0	0		
1 " "	at	36	0	0		"	36	0	0		
2 " "	at	34	0	0		"	68	0	0		
5 " "	at	33	0	0		"	165	0	0		
2 " "	at	32	0	0		"	64	0	0		
3 " "	at	31	0	0		"	93	0	0		
2 " "	at	30	0	0		"	60	0	0		
2 " "	at	28	0	0		"	56	0	0		
4 " "	at	27	0	0		"	108	0	0		
9 " "	at	26	0	0		"	234	0	0		
25 " "	at	25	0	0		"	625	0	0		
1 House Porter	at	26	0	0		"	26	0	0		
1 Messman	at	32	0	0		"	32	0	0		
1 Laundry Attendant	at	28	0	0		"	28	0	0		
(e) 3 Attendants (Garden)	at	1	1	0		per Week	163	16	0		
(f) 2 Gate Porters	{1 at	1	4	0}		"	114	8	0		
	{1 at	1	0	0}							

Carried forward £2,337 4 0

(a) Lodged, and allowed Coals, Gas, Butter, Milk, and Vegetables. The Matrons, washing.

(b) Boarded only.

(c) Neither Boarded nor Lodged.

(d) With House and Garden.

(e) Dinner allowed daily.

(f) Lodged and allowed Coals, Gas, Milk, and Vegetables. One Gate Porter, Beer.

All the others have Board, Lodging, and Washing.

THE ESTABLISHMENT—continued.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
				Brought forward	2,327	4	0
(b) 2 Porters(Store room) {1 at 1 2 0} per Week	1	2	0		109	4	0
(b) 1 Labourer „ .. at 0 15 0	0	15	0		39	0	0
(b) 1 Butcher..... at 45 0 0 per Year	45	0	0		45	0	0
(b) 1 Cook at 30 0 0	30	0	0		30	0	0
(b) 1 Assistant ditto..... at 0 7 0 per Week	0	7	0		18	4	0
(b) 1 Baker at 1 7 0	1	7	0		101	8	0
(b) 1 Assistant ditto..... at 0 12 0	0	12	0				
(c) 1 Brewer at 1 10 0	1	10	0		122	4	0
(c) 1 Ditto Labourer at 0 17 0	0	17	0				
(c) 4 Tailors {1 at 1 5 0}	1	5	0		205	8	0
	3 at 0 18 0						
(c) 5 Shoemakers {1 at 1 5 0}	1	5	0		252	4	0
	4 at 0 18 0						
(c) 1 Upholsterer at 1 7 0	1	7	0		117	0	0
(c) 1 Assistant ditto at 0 18 0	0	18	0				
(c) 1 Laundry Stoker at 1 0 0	1	0	0		52	0	0
(c) 5 Coal Carriers {1 at 0 18 0}	0	18	0		202	16	0
	4 at 0 15 0						
(c) 2 Coal Carters {1 at 0 15 0}	0	15	0		62	8	0
	1 at 0 9 0						
(c) 4 Gasmen {1 at 1 5 1}	1	5	1		224	9	4
	3 at 1 0 5						
(c) 5 Stokers {2 at 1 2 0}	1	2	0		254	16	0
	3 at 0 18 0						
(b) 1 Stoker in Female Kitchen } at 0 15 0	0	15	0		39	0	0
(c) 3 Labourers in Engine House {1 at 0 18 0}	0	18	0		93	12	0
	2 at 0 9 0						
(c) 1 Labourer, Airing Courts at 0 12 0	0	12	0		31	4	0
(c) 1 Labourer (Cleaning Vegetables) at 0 18 0	0	18	0		46	16	0
(d) 1 Cowman..... at 1 5 0	1	5	0		65	0	0
(c) 1 Assistant ditto at 0 14 0	0	14	0		36	8	0
(c) 1 Pigman at 0 14 0	0	14	0		36	8	0
(c) 1 Farm Labourer at 0 15 0	0	15	0		39	0	0
(c) 1 Head Gardener at 1 5 0	1	5	0		65	0	0
(c) 3 Garden Labourers ... at 0 15 0	0	15	0		117	0	0
(c) 2 Gardeners — Front Grounds } at 0 15 0	0	15	0		78	0	0
(c) 2 Carters {1 at 0 18 0}	0	18	0		85	16	0
	1 at 0 15 0						
(c) 1 Gravedigger, &c. at 0 15 0	0	15	0		39	0	0
(c) 1 Boy employed on Farm at 0 8 0	0	8	0		20	16	0
133					£4,966	5	4

SERVANTS—FEMALE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
2 Attendants at 29 0 0 per Year	29	0	0		58	0	0
1 Attendant at 28 0 0	28	0	0		28	0	0
4 Attendants at 27 0 0	27	0	0		108	0	0
				Carried forward	£194	0	0

(b) Boarded only.

(c) Neither Boarded nor Lodged.

(d) House, Coals, and Milk.

The others have Board, Lodging, and Washing.

THE ESTABLISHMENT—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
						Brought forward	194	0	0
1	Attendant	at	26	0	0	per Year	26	0	0
1	"	at	25	0	0	"	25	0	0
1	"	at	24	0	0	"	24	0	0
2	"	at	23	0	0	"	46	0	0
9	"	at	22	0	0	"	198	0	0
5	"	at	21	0	0	"	105	0	0
4	"	at	20	0	0	"	80	0	0
1	"	at	19	0	0	"	19	0	0
2	"	at	18	0	0	"	36	0	0
8	"	at	17	0	0	"	136	0	0
19	"	at	16	0	0	"	304	0	0
29	"	at	15	0	0	"	435	0	0
1	Messwoman	at	25	0	0	"	25	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	at	12	0	0	"	12	0	0
1	Cook	at	20	0	0	"	20	0	0
3	Kitchenmaids	{ 1 at 15 0 0 } 2 at 14 0 0 }				"	43	0	0
2	Housemaids	at	15	0	0	"	30	0	0
1	Head Laundry Maid	at	22	0	0	"	22	0	0
1	"	at	21	0	0	"	21	0	0
1	Laundry Maid	at	22	0	0	"	22	0	0
2	"	at	19	0	0	"	38	0	0
2	"	at	18	0	0	"	36	0	0
3	"	at	17	0	0	"	51	0	0
1	"	at	16	0	0	"	16	0	0
4	"	at	15	0	0	"	60	0	0
3	"	at	14	0	0	"	42	0	0
1	"	at	13	0	0	"	13	0	0
4	"	at	12	0	0	"	48	0	0
1	"	at	10	0	0	"	10	0	0
1	"	at	8	0	0	"	8	0	0
							£2,145	0	0
122	Females						4,966	5	4
133	Males						3,755	0	0
24	Officers								
279							£10,866	5	4

The above have Board, Lodging, and Washing.

THOS. H. CHANY,

Clerk of the Asylum.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

RETURN of the Number of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS of Patients during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

QUARTERS ENDING										YEAR ENDING		
										31st December.		
										Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum per } previous Return.....}										754	1,114	1,868
ADMISSIONS										39	200	380
RE-ADMISSIONS										4	23	48
Total.....										797	1,337	2,296
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.												
		Cured.	Relieved or not Improved.	Died.								
Males....	38	5	26	}								
Females..	15	10	16									
Males....	36	15	31	}								
Females..	30	6	18									
Males....	25	6	18	}								
Females..	32	7	16									
Males....	14	4	25	}								
Females..	13	1	17									
Males....	113	30	100	}								
Females..	90	24	67									
REMAINING in the Asylum				728	1,142	1,870						
				716	1,141	1,855						
				716	1,156	1,872						
				243	181	424						

Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum.

Return of Patients annually admitted into the Asylum, from its opening on the 17th July, 1851, to the 31st Dec., 1862, distinguishing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and those now remaining in the Asylum.

Year ending Dec. 31st.	Admitted.			T O T A L.												Remaining in Asylum 31st December, 1862.		
				Discharged.						Died.								
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Cured.			Relieved or not Improved.			Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			
				Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.									
1851	411	669	1,080	59	80	139	27	94	121	211	267	478	114	228	342			
1852	354	270	624	92	56	148	57	66	123	165	90	255	40	58	98			
1853	254	138	392	86	29	115	34	25	59	112	47	159	22	37	59			
1854	219	111	330	69	31	100	26	17	43	89	36	125	35	27	62			
1855	151	59	210	43	15	58	21	10	31	73	19	92	14	15	29			
1856	137	140	277	33	43	76	20	28	48	54	32	86	30	37	67			
1857	150	164	314	48	57	105	24	41	65	47	26	73	31	40	71			
1858	157	145	302	50	56	106	33	37	70	41	21	62	33	31	64			
1859	380	508	888	89	75	164	34	110	144	145	72	217	112	251	363			
1860	273	253	526	71	63	134	24	22	46	98	44	142	80	124	204			
1861	251	272	523	80	73	153	19	25	44	72	33	105	80	141	221			
1862	205	223	428	38	34	72	8	8	16	34	14	48	125	167	292			
	2,942	2,952	5,894	758	612	1,370	327	483	810	1,141	701	1,842	716	1,156	1,872			

THOS. H. CHANY, Clerk of the Asylum

APPENDIX K.

IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

	£	s.	d.
Cupboard enclosure in Female Visiting Room ...	11	10	0
Chain top Fencing for Ground West of Female Wards	44	1	8
Posts for Walks round Grounds	8	8	0
Seats for Ditto	12	10	0
Skylights for lighting and ventilating Corridors...	79	18	0
Stove for warming Laundry Dormitory	11	0	1
Warming 19 Spur	38	4	0
Works for deodorizing Sewage	55	9	5
New doors in Corridors	32	7	6
Fixing Dough Making Machine and Shafting ...	20	0	0
	<u>£313</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

H. JOHNS,

Clerk of the Works.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MALE DEPARTMENT.

THE first Report which I am called upon to make in my official capacity, as one of the Medical Superintendents of this Asylum, is the Twelfth Annual Report of its Male Department. As containing a summary of what has transpired therein during the past year, an exposition of statistical facts, and a few observations by the Chief Officer in charge, it cannot fail to interest those for whom it is intended, and by whom, indeed, it is required.

On the 1st of January, 1862, the number of registered Male Patients was 752; on the 31st of December the number was 716. The Admissions during the year (less by 46 than in 1861) have been 205, including 20 Re-admissions. The Discharges (greater by 48 than in 1861) have been 143, of which 114 have been "Recovered," 21 "Relieved," and 8 "Not Improved." The Deaths (less by 18 than in 1861) have been exactly 100, and have been thus distributed to the annual quarters: 26 occurred in the first quarter, 31 in the second, 18 in the third, and 25 in the last. The monthly mortality attained its maximum (14) in April, and was lowered to its minimum (4) in February and August. The total number of Patients under care and treatment has been 957, and the daily average 718.

By this it appears that the Recoveries have been 55.6 per cent. upon the Admissions, and 15.89 per cent. upon the Daily

Average ; whilst the Deaths have been 48.78 per cent. upon the Admissions, and 13.927 upon the Daily Average.

A reference to the Tables appended to this Report will also show, that of the 205 Patients admitted, 104 fall within that large and varied province of disease of whose successful culture nothing satisfactory can be predicated. Fifty-one "General Paralytics," and 53 afflicted with maladies, if not equally rapid in their progress, at least equally unamenable to treatment, constitute a very unsatisfactory capital for psychological science to trade upon in the years which are before us. Pauper Asylums—the homes of all the worst cases of Insanity—are thus unable to compete, in the successful character of their Returns, with Institutions whose rules forbid the reception of any cases which have not attached to them some reasonable hope of cure. And this remark holds with double force, and admits of a more rigid application, to an Asylum designed for the crazy sweepings of the largest and most depraved city in the world. It is necessary to state this in order to warn the community from instituting invidious comparisons, and supposing that the good which we do should be measured by the number of our "Recoveries." A fairer, indeed only a just, estimate can be formed, by permitting the "Discharges" to comprise both those who pass through the gates of Life *and* Death to the larger (and, for the latter, untried) regions which are beyond these walls. Where and how, we should ask, would die the many who die here, if this Institution did not throw to them its open doors, replete with all the comforts of the most refined homes, and all the aids of modern research and practice? The happy dream of the general Paralytic is here abundantly realized, and even the most miserable malcontent, though he may not acknowledge it, has, in dying, some sense of the many comforts which have soothed the anguish of his declining days.

A fairly accurate idea may be formed of the increase of that frightful disease, General Paralysis, when it is mentioned that its unhappy subjects have constituted in the years 1860—'61—'62 respectively, 21.6 per cent., 19.9 per cent., and 24.878 per cent. of the Admissions, as compared with 9.24 per cent., 10.45 per cent., and 17.7 per cent. in the first three years of this Asylum's history. This malady, indeed, has become as much "*le désespoir des Médecins*" as that other of which so large an amount obtains in this building, and to which Esquirol applied the above felicitous expression. We are appalled at once by its increase and its incurability. Surely if what is called the "march of civilization" represents to the poet, and the dreamy enthusiast of "Social Science," a moral and material progress, the Hospital and Asylum Physician can affirm, that it is only another name for a fiercer struggle, a more grinding pressure, a more terrible harvest of disease and death; and that whatever multiplies a thousand-fold the social wheat multiplies more than a thousand-fold the social tares.

It is not for me to speculate at this time and in this place upon the supposed cause of General Paralysis, or upon the reason of its so much larger prevalence in the one sex than in the other. In the greater hardships and more dissolute life of the Male, an approximation may probably be made to a reasonable solution of this problem; though there is cause for suspecting that a secret vice, initiated with puberty, and often not relinquished in riper manhood, has a special and intimate alliance with the etiology of this disease.

Having thus alluded to our Admissions, it becomes necessary to offer a few remarks upon our Discharges, and the large number of Recovered, who have turned their backs upon the

Asylum during the past year. As the Superintendent of the Male Department, I have no desire to appropriate to myself a credit to which I am not entitled, by making it appear that the unusual Exodus of 1862 (the largest since the opening of the Building) has any connexion with unusual medical treatment. I have only thought it necessary to listen attentively to the story, and study carefully the history and immediate condition, of the most importunate for release; to rouse the timid into self-reliance; to provide the usefully occupied, who were either so happy or so indifferent as to have no thought for the morrow, with a larger field for their labours than our agricultural limits; and to ferret out the indolent impostors who chuckled at the thought of living here for ever. This accumulation added to the ordinary number of Discharges forms an aggregate which is not likely to be reached again, when we reflect upon the unfavourable character of our admissions. But it is something to have given liberty to so many, and to be able to justify the step that was taken, to the Visiting Committee (who had not unnatural misgivings as to its prudence) by stating that only 10 have returned to us out of the 143 Discharges of the last twelve months. To me, indeed, it seems marvellous that more have not come back to us, when I think of the harshness of the outer world to those who have been Insane—of the suspicion with which they are regarded—of the trials to which they are exposed, and by which are begotten to themselves so many weaknesses.

Sanguine as to their success in the wonted paths of life, many return thereto to find their realities very different from their expectations. Their place at the workshop has been filled by another: or, if they had a little business of their own, the customers have gone elsewhere, and, naturally enough, feel under no obligation to deal again with the recent occupant of a

Lunatic Asylum. It is to begin life again under a pressure from without which needs an immensity of corresponding expansiveness from within. The resiliency which alone can meet this pressure has no permanent habitation in one whose mental equilibrium has been lately disturbed. The withdrawal of our generous diet tells also upon the sufferer. Anxieties multiply, the reproaches of friends ensue, and again the Bible or the Bottle are misused, according to habitual tastes and antecedent tendencies. Nor is this the worst aspect of the social picture. Some younger and unsettled members of families leave us to find no welcome under the parental roof, and no encouragement to begin the work for which we have fitted them. On the contrary, they are literally driven back to us by the unkind treatment which they receive at home from those who had contemplated the Asylum as the permanent resting-place of their children. Many young lads lapse into a hopeless Dementia by the coercing power of such a combination of circumstances as those alluded to. Others, again, once married and settled, return to the world to find their homes broken up, their wives dead, or living in adultery, and their children scattered. Thus we have an explanation of Dr. Thurnam's statistical fact, that "of ten persons attacked by Insanity five recover, and five die, sooner or later, during the attack. Of the five who recover not more than two remain well during the rest of their lives; the other three sustain subsequent attacks, during which at least two of them die." The following instance of the difficulties which may beset the outgoing Patients occurred during the past year, and is well worthy of narration:—

A. C. S., a painter and glazier, was admitted into the Asylum on June 30th, 1854, and discharged on March 11th, 1862. To him, in conjunction with another painter—T. H., admitted

December 16th, 1859, and discharged May 6th, 1862—we are indebted for the excellent graining and decoration of many of our Wards. These two men worked together, and were leagued also by a bond of real friendship. Their cases were both invested with social and psychological complications, which probably made the late Medical Superintendent of the Male Department think their discharge (for which they were most importunate) a somewhat hazardous proceeding. Nor was the present Medical Superintendent free from apprehensions. It was known to us that the wife of the first Patient, whose visits were of angelic infrequency, was a lady of questionable reputation. In company with her sister, she visited her lord in January, and I told her that I should shortly discharge the object of her allegiance. She was astonished and indignant, and evidently questioned both my sanity and her husband's. We did not see her again. The man left the Asylum on the 11th of March, with a suit of clothes, and two or three pounds in his pocket, given him by the liberality of the Visiting Committee, from the "Victoria Fund." Three days afterwards he writes from a tavern at the east end of London, to his friend still here, that he is most miserable; that he wishes he had never left Colney Hatch; that his home is broken up and everything sold, and his wife decamped with another man. "Be thankful," he says, "for the home you have got in the Asylum, and do not leave it." But liberty is only a burden to the slothful, and on the 6th of May T. H. followed his friend, and the Asylum lost its best painter and grainer. Enriched by the same liberality, he also quitted us alone, having become a widower during his residence here, his children being out in service, and his ideas of a home somewhat Utopian. We have heard of neither of these men again. If they have both

weathered (as it is to be hoped they have) the social storms which convulsed their hearths, they are heroes in the truest sense, the narration of whose wrongs and trials the Magistrates will not think I have done wrong in placing before them.

The Deaths during the past year have been below the average, and (as was stated before) less by 18 than in 1861. The great slayer has been General Paralysis; more than half the mortality being due to that cause. One Death was the result of accidental choking in an adult Epileptic. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and to the verdict of "Accidental Death" the Jury appended an opinion that great credit was due to the Attendant in charge, for the promptitude with which he had obtained (though unsuccessfully) the assistance of the Medical Officers.

I will take this opportunity of expressing a hope that the circumstance of this Division of the County being presided over by a highly scientific and intelligent Medical Coroner, together with the fact that Medical Superintendents are now required to send notice to the Coroner of every Death within their Asylums, will be the means of doing away with useless Inquests, which tax the time and patience of those whose duties are already sufficiently laborious. A sudden death by Epilepsy, or by choking, does not call for an inquest within, as without, an Asylum; for it is known (or ought to be known) that death by either of these accidental causes is one of the recognized modes of dying amongst the Insane, which no vigilance or carefulness can at all times prevent. We have no desire to shrink from public enquiry, or shroud our individual responsibility; but we have a right to protest against the imposition of unnecessary labour, and the entertainment of uncalled-for suspicion.

The Casualty above alluded to has been the only fatal one in the Male Department during the past year. Nor does the entire number of Casualties (631—less than one per hominem, per annum), ranging from fatal Asphyxia to a scratched Face, comprise anything more serious than two dislocations of the Shoulder-joint, and one fractured Leg. A very large proportion of them have been the result of “fits,” nearly 18,000 of which (occurring in the day-time only) have scourged the Male Epileptics of this great Asylum. It is not to be doubted that the small number of Casualties, and their comparatively trifling nature, are, in a great measure, due to the vigilant supervision of the Inspectors and Head-Attendants, who, by their constant presence in the various Wards, both exercise and ensure an attention to the Patients, which otherwise they might not receive. The magnitude of this Building, and the character of its Inmates, have rendered necessary gradations of power and responsibility; and the result of the past twelve months must prove to the Visiting Committee the wisdom of an institution, which preceded by six months the entrance into office of the present Medical Superintendent.

This Divisional and Sectional arrangement, indeed, has been the one great change and improvement necessary to precede those others, of varied kind and character, which have ensured the approbation of the Commissioners in Lunacy, the gratitude of the Patients, the satisfaction of all who are concerned in their cure; and which cannot fail to constitute the just pride of the Visiting Justices themselves. The great improvement in Ventilation; the additional furnishing of the First-class Wards; the provision of Bagatelle-boards, Bird-cages, Puzzles, Pictures, Books and Newspapers; the construction of two Bridges, and the extension of the Walk round the Asylum Grounds; the

extra Night-watch ; the addition of a Padded-Room, and a Half-Padded-Room, to the A Division ; the appointment of a larger number of Attendants in the most Refractory Ward ; the extra Holidays to Working Patients ; these and other things have constituted our triumphs of 1862, and made it for us a year which will be not unremembered.

Yet we have not been without our trials. None, perhaps, has been more painful than the ingratitude of a few upon whom have been lavished more than average kindness, and more than merited indulgence. One discharged criminal Patient, in particular, has represented this Institution as notorious for the practice of every sort of cruelty. The Committee are aware what has been the result of his petition to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and to the House of Commons. They are aware, also, of the unsparing malignity of certain individuals towards every Asylum in this kingdom. I would that we could teach these men that one of our great difficulties is to persuade Patients that they are well enough to leave us, and substitute for our large and generous treatment the narrowness of their own homes, and the scantiness of their own fare. I would that we could make them believe (what, if I mistake not, is becoming pretty generally recognised by Medical Superintendents), that we have rushed from one extreme to the other—and that whereas, formerly, the treatment of the Insane was one of harshness and cruelty, it is now one of over-elaborated kindness and consideration. In all large Asylums, and especially in such a one as this, there are many Patients who (so to speak) are charged with a minimum of Insanity and a maximum of wickedness. The law imposes upon us the obligation of treating such subjects with the same leniency and indulgence as we treat those with whom vice has had a relatively small alliance, and through whose affliction we can discern the light of honour and purity

blended with the darkness of their irresponsibility. Purely physical treatment, in order to be effective, must be adapted to the physical requirements of the individual Patient—to his bodily wants and material idiosyncracies. The power of this adaptability is the measure of the Physician's success. Purely moral treatment, in order to be effective, must be based upon the same principles. But the law is jealous of their application in the psychological field, and demands from us a uniformity of treatment, which jeopardizes the health of many, and surrounds our entire executive with endless difficulties. It will not recognize that there are numberless cases, in which it would be as wise to coerce by consistent discipline into a hesitating obedience, as it is foolish to "pet and pamper" (as is too commonly done now) into disaffected compliance and unwilling propriety. If it was permitted that some sort of corrective discipline should, at the discretion of the Superintending Physician, be combined with the ordinary indulgence exercised so freely towards the Insane, our cures would be more numerous, our dangers less frequent, our social decorum more marked, and our consciousness of having done the best for each individual case more assured. It is a great power, undoubtedly, to put into the hands of a Superintendent, when it is considered from what the Insane have been emancipated during the last thirty years. But the supervision of everything which appertains to Insanity is so ensured, through the stringency of the Lunacy Acts, and through the medium of Commissioners, Chancery Visitors, Magistrates, and others, that there could be no danger of a discretionary power of the kind alluded to being abused now as formerly; and it is beyond a doubt that Philanthropy is, at the present time, overstepping her legitimate bounds, and meting out the same measure to the just and the unjust; in other words, to those who are absolutely and irresponsibly Insane, and those who are only rela-

tively and viciously Insane. Every feeling of the community is now enlisted on behalf of the so-called Lunatic, without reference to the measure or the character of his irreponsibility; and only when a Statesman is menaced, or Prince assassinated, is Society startled for a moment into the danger of its position, and there ensues a reaction of so intemperate a character as to demand the sacrifice of a really homicidal Lunatic, who ought long since to have been in confinement, but to whose Insanity no medical man could, with safety to himself, have certified. I put it to the Magistrates, whom the law has invested with so much power, and to the Profession, which the law has surrounded with so many dangers, whether I am stating more than the aspect of Insane life fully justifies; and whether the humanitarianism which removes from the curative agencies of the alienist Physician everything which has the semblance of corrective discipline, is not of the same morbid character as that sentimentalism, which precludes corporal visitations from the category of our punishments to the worst offenders against life and property.

It remains for me to state (what I have great pleasure in doing) that I have been most efficiently seconded in my labours by Dr. Tucker, the Assistant Medical Officer. Inspectors Ford and Aggas have been active and zealous in the discharge of their heavy duties. Nor have the Head-Attendants been less anxious than the Inspectors to fulfil the parts allotted to them in the conduct of this Institution. The Committee have been good enough to acknowledge recently, in a substantial manner, the services of these Officials, by placing their salaries upon an increasing scale, subject to the satisfactory report of the Medical Superintendent. And I am proud to think that the prompting to this liberality was the result of an investigation which revealed the satisfactory supervision of the Male Department.

We shall endeavour, one and all, to justify the good opinion which has been formed of us; and, inspired with confidence in each other, we shall strive to meet the trials and emergencies of the coming year.

Perhaps some apology is necessary for the length to which this Report has extended itself. It is natural, of course, that a Medical Superintendent speaking officially for the first time, should wish to express himself more fully than he may have occasion to do at any future period. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that these annual literary issues are the only channel through which we speak at once to the Magistrates whom we serve, the Profession to which we belong, and that Specialty to which we have attached ourselves. Through them we seek both to learn and to teach.

In conclusion, my obligations are due to the Committee for the readiness with which they have entered into my suggestions for the improvement of the Asylum, and advanced the measures which have been proposed to them. I have to thank them also for an individual and collective kindness to myself, which has lessened the sense of my heavy responsibilities by leading me to think that I have enjoyed their confidence. It is my desire to deserve it. And so, working harmoniously together, I shall hope that we may continue to clothe in their right minds the many who are brought here dismantled by vice, or folly, or weakness, or the hard and bitter realities of a cruel world. In so doing we are fulfilling our obligations to society; and the good which is achieved within these walls shall be perpetual.

EDGAR SHEPPARD, M.D.

January 1, 1863.

TABLE I.

Form of the Disease in the 205 Male Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

MANIA	66
——— complicated with General Paralysis	29
————— Epilepsy.....	9
MELANCHOLIA	32
——— complicated with General Paralysis	7
DEMENTIA	26
——— complicated with General Paralysis	15
————— Epilepsy	12
IDIOCY and IMBECILITY.....	7
Returned to the Commissioners in Lunacy as not Insane	2
Total	205

TABLE II

Combination of Mental Disturbance with Epilepsy in 25 Epileptic Cases admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

EPILEPSY with Mania.....	9
——— Dementia	12
————— Idiocy and Imbecility.....	4
Total	25

TABLE III.

Duration of the Disorder in the 205 Male Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

DURATION.					MALES.
Not exceeding	1 Week	..	..	..	30
„	2 Weeks	..	..	..	18
„	3 „	..	..	..	18
„	1 Month	..	..	..	16
„	2 Months	..	..	..	18
„	3 „	..	..	..	13
„	4 „	..	..	..	5
„	5 „	..	..	..	4
„	6 „	..	..	..	9
„	7 „	..	..	..	3
„	8 „	..	..	..	3
„	9 „	..	..	..	1
„	10 „	..	..	..	3
„	1 Year	..	..	..	4
„	2 Years	..	..	..	7
„	3 „	..	..	..	4
„	4 „	..	..	..	1
„	5 „	..	..	..	2
„	6 „	..	..	..	2
„	7 „	..	..	..	1
„	8 „	..	..	..	1
„	9 „	..	..	..	1
„	10 „	..	..	..	2
„	15 „	..	..	..	5
„	20 „	..	..	..	2
„	30 „	..	..	..	2
„	50 „	..	..	..	2
Not ascertained	..	..	..	..	28
Total.....					205

TABLE IV.

Causes of the Disorder in the 205 Male Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31, 1862.

MORAL.

Grief at being Deaf	1
Loss of Wife.....	1
Social Grievances	2
Grief and Anxiety.....	8
Business Losses.....	5
Religious Perversion	3
Fright	3
Excitement in anticipation of Bequest.....	1
Disappointment in Love	1
Uxoris Lingua	1
Loss of Property	1
Groundless charge of Felony.....	1

PHYSICAL.

Intemperance.....	10
Injury to Head	8
Masturbation.....	16
Epilepsy	25
Sensual Excesses	1
Fever.....	3
Poverty.....	5
Overstudy.....	1
Spinal Affection	1
Hereditary.....	5
Not ascertained.....	102
Total.....	<u>205</u>

TABLE V.

*Station or Occupation of the 205 Male Patients admitted
during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.*

Labourers	26	Brought forward	133
Builders and Carpenters	7	Harness-makers	2
Bookbinders	3	Goldlace Weaver	1
Commissionaires and Mes- } sengers	4	Hammerman	1
Costermongers and Hawkers	8	Warehouseman	1
Printers	4	Razor-strop Maker	1
Weavers	3	Baker	1
Riggers	2	Mathematical Instrument { Maker	1
Carmen	3	Catsmeat-men	1
Sailors	9	Ostlers and Stablemen	2
Law Writers and Clerks	5	Engineers	5
Commercial Travellers	5	Cooper	1
Packer	1	Prison Warder	1
Shoemakers	5	Watchmaker	1
Porters, Watermen, and } Cellarmen	6	Woodturners	2
Blacksmiths	4	Potman	1
Schoolmasters and Teachers	2	Marinestore-dealers	2
Policemen and Watchmen ..	3	Fruiterer	1
Painters and Plumbers	4	Gentleman's Servant	1
Ship-joiners	4	Plate-layer	1
Bricklayer	1	Tin-plate Worker	1
Clerk in Holy Orders, M.A. } Oxon	1	Ship's Cooks	2
Skin-dresser	1	Gasfitter	1
Milkman	1	Soapmaker	1
Tailors	5	Sculptor	1
Wheelwrights and Sawyers..	2	Grave-digger	1
Sweep	1	Hatter	1
Engravers	2	Butchers	4
Coachmen	2	Greengrocer	1
Confectioners	2	Hairdresser	1
Cabinetmakers & Upholsterers	3	Brass-finisher	1
Draper's Apprentices	2	Cork-cutter	1
Glass Cutter	1	Paperhanger	1
Iron Moulder	1	Grocers and Teadealers	2
		Watchgilder	1
		Not ascertained	10
		No occupation	15
Carried forward	133	Total	205

TABLE VI.

Degree of Education of the 205 Male Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

Well Educated.....	13
Can Read and Write	86
Can Read	19
Uneducated	6
Not ascertained	81
Total.....	<u>205</u>

TABLE VII.

Proportion of the Married, Single, and Widowed of the 205 Male Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

Married.....	100
Single	94
Widowed	9
Not ascertained	2
Total.....	<u>205</u>

TABLE VIII.*

Religious Persuasion of the 205 Male Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

Church of England	73
Protestant	84
Church of Rome	16
Primitive Methodist.....	1
Dissenters	5
Unknown	6
Independents	3
Jews	5
Baptists.....	3
Unrecorded	4
Church of Scotland	1
Wesleyan Methodists	2
Congregational Church	1
Calvinist	1
Total.....	<u>205</u>

* This Table is constructed solely from the Admission Papers, no questions having been asked by the Medical Superintendent as to the meaning of the word 'Protestant.' It is fair to conclude that something more definite might be shaped out of the returns 'Protestant' and 'Dissenter,' and that of the former, one-half at least might be apportioned to the 'Church of England.'—E. S.

TABLES IX., and X.

Age at the time of the First Attack of Insanity, and of Admission into the Asylum, of the 205 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

AGE.	First Attack.	Admission.
From 5 to 10 Years	4	—
„ 10 to 15 „	5	4
„ 15 to 20 „	22	16
„ 20 to 25 „	24	26
„ 25 to 30 „	13	14
„ 30 to 35 „	15	26
„ 35 to 40 „	31	32
„ 40 to 45 „	25	29
„ 45 to 50 „	17	19
„ 50 to 55 „	6	10
„ 55 to 60 „	10	9
„ 60 to 65 „	5	6
„ 65 to 70 „	2	4
„ 70 to 75 „	1	2
„ 75 to 80 „	1	1
Not ascertained	24	7
Total	<u>205</u>	<u>205</u>

TABLE XI.

*Causes of the Disorder in the 114 Male Patients Discharged
Cured, during the Year, ending December 31st, 1862.*

MORAL.

Desertion of Wife	1
Religious Perversion.....	4
Domestic Discord	1
Loss of Property	2
Fright	2
Loss of Situation	1
Love	1
Want of Employment	1
Uxoris Lingua	1
Grief and Anxiety.....	4

PHYSICAL.

Intemperance	15
Epilepsy	2
Over Study	1
Injury to Head	2
Fever.....	4
Masturbation.....	3
Hereditary.....	2
Not ascertained.....	67

Total..... 114

TABLE XII.

*Duration of Disease in the 114 Male Patients discharged Cured
during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.*

Not exceeding 1 Month	1
„ 2 Months	4
„ 3 „	9
„ 4 „	3
„ 5 „	4
„ 6 „	3
„ 7 „	4
„ 8 „	5
„ 1 Year	8
„ 2 Years	13
„ 3 „	5
„ 4 „	2
„ 5 „	1
„ 6 „	3
„ 7 „	3
„ 8 „	1
„ 9 „	3
„ 10 „	3
„ 11 „	1
„ 12 „	1
„ 14 „	1
„ 19 „	1
Not ascertained	35
Total	114

TABLE XIII.

*Age of the 114 Male Patients discharged Cured during the
Year ending December 31st, 1862.*

AGE.

From 10 to 15 Years	1
„ 15 to 20 „	5
„ 20 to 25 „	13
„ 25 to 30 „	16
„ 30 to 35 „	13
„ 35 to 40 „	18
„ 40 to 45 „	11
„ 45 to 50 „	4
„ 50 to 55 „	13
„ 55 to 60 „	10
„ 60 to 65 „	2
„ 65 to 70 „	3
„ 70 to 75 „	3
„ 75 to 80 „	1
Not ascertained	1

Total 114

TABLE XIV.

*Duration of Treatment of the 114 Male Patients discharged
Cured during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.*

Not exceeding	1 Month	1
„	2 Months	13
„	3 „	12
„	4 „	7
„	5 „	9
„	6 „	6
„	7 „	6
„	8 „	5
„	9 „	6
„	1 Year	2
„	2 Years	17
„	3 „	16
„	4 „	5
„	6 „	2
„	8 „	3
„	9 „	2
„	10 „	1
„	11 „	1
Total		114

TABLE XV.

*Form of the Disease in the 100 Male Patients who have
Died during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.*

MANIA	15
———complicated with General Paralysis	19
———Epilepsy	7
MELANCHOLIA	4
———complicated with General Paralysis	8
DEMENTIA	13
———complicated with General Paralysis	25
———Epilepsy	4
IDIOCY and IMBECILITY	5
Total	100

TABLE XVI.

Duration of the Disease in the 100 Male Patients who have died during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

Not exceeding 1 Month	1
" 2 "	1
" 3 "	2
" 4 "	3
" 6 "	2
" 7 "	4
" 8 "	1
" 9 "	6
" 11 "	4
" 1 Year	3
" 2 Years	16
" 3 "	10
" 4 "	2
" 5 "	1
" 6 "	3
" 8 "	3
" 9 "	1
" 12 "	3
" 14 "	1
" 16 "	1
" 21 "	1
" 23 "	1
" 27 "	1
" 28 "	1
" 42 "	1
" 57 "	1
Not ascertained	26
Total.....	<u>100</u>

TABLE XVII.

*Age of the 100 Male Patients who have died during the Year
ending December 31st, 1862.*

From 10 to 15 Years	1
„ 15 to 20 „	2
„ 20 to 25 „	2
„ 25 to 30 „	5
„ 30 to 35 „	12
„ 35 to 40 „	18
„ 40 to 45 „	16
„ 45 to 50 „	15
„ 50 to 55 „	8
„ 55 to 60 „	10
„ 60 to 65 „	6
„ 65 to 70 „	2
„ 70 to 75 „	2
„ 75 to 80 „	1

100

TABLE XVIII.

*Duration of Treatment of the 100 Male Patients who have Died
during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.*

Not exceeding 1 Week	1
„ 2 Weeks	1
„ 1 Month	4
„ 2 Months	7
„ 3 „	10
„ 4 „	5
„ 5 „	6
„ 6 „	2
„ 7 „	4
„ 8 „	1
„ 9 „	2
„ 10 „	3
„ 11 „	2
„ 1 Year	3
„ 2 Years	21
„ 3 „	11
„ 4 „	8
„ 6 „	1
„ 8 „	2
„ 10 „	1
„ 11 „	5
Total	100

TABLE XIX.

Length of Time that the 1,141 Male Patients who have Died from the opening of the Institution to the 31st December, 1862, were under Treatment in the Asylum.

TIME OF TREATMENT.				MALES.
Not exceeding 1 Week	..	..	..	28
„ 2 Weeks	..	..	..	35
„ 3 „ ..	..	..	..	8
„ 1 Month	..	..	..	134
„ 2 Months	..	..	..	25
„ 3 „ ..	..	..	..	116
„ 4 „ ..	..	..	..	26
„ 5 „ ..	..	..	..	25
„ 6 „ ..	..	..	..	108
„ 7 „ ..	..	..	..	11
„ 8 „ ..	..	..	..	10
„ 9 „ ..	..	..	..	98
„ 10 „ ..	..	..	..	9
„ 11 „ ..	..	..	..	6
„ 1 Year ..	..	..	..	95
„ 2 Years ..	..	..	..	182
„ 3 „ ..	..	..	..	85
„ 4 „ ..	..	..	..	44
„ 5 „ ..	..	..	..	22
„ 6 „ ..	..	..	..	25
„ 7 „ ..	..	..	..	13
„ 8 „ ..	..	..	..	11
„ 9 „ ..	..	..	..	15
„ 10 „ ..	..	..	..	5
„ 11 „ ..	..	..	..	5
Total	..	..	..	1,141

TABLE XX.

*Causes of the 100 Deaths of Male Patients in the Year ending
December 31st, 1862.*

General Paralysis and Exhaustion.....	51
Epilepsy	8
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8
Age and Decay	1
Maniacal Exhaustion.....	17
Bronchitis	2
Pneumonia	1
Erysipelas	1
Asphyxia by Choking	1
Marasmus	2
Diseased Bladder	1
Diphtheria.....	1
Cynanche Tonsillaris.....	1
Gangrene of Lungs	2
Pelvic Abscess	1
Convulsions	1
Paraplegia	1
Total.....	100

TABLE XXI.

Form of Disease in the Cases of the 716 Male Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1862.

MANIA	41
——— with Epilepsy	40
———— General Paralysis	17
———— Recurrent	102
MELANCHOLIA	46
MONOMANIA	1
DEMENTIA	317
———— with Epilepsy	40
———— General Paralysis	56
IDIOCY AND IMBECILITY	25
———— with Epilepsy	11
Total	<u>716</u>

TABLE XXII.

*Duration of Insanity in the Cases of the 716 Male Patients
remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1862.*

DURATION.		
Not exceeding 1 Month	.....	4
„ 2 Months	.....	8
„ 3 „	.....	14
„ 4 „	.....	8
„ 5 „	.....	4
„ 6 „	.....	10
„ 7 „	.....	6
„ 8 „	.....	9
„ 9 „	.....	8
„ 10 „	.....	7
„ 11 „	.....	7
„ 1 Year	.....	6
„ 2 Years	.....	10
„ 3 „	.....	49
„ 4 „	.....	48
„ 5 „	.....	51
„ 6 „	.....	54
„ 7 „	.....	21
„ 8 „	.....	17
„ 9 „	.....	10
„ 10 „	.....	12
„ 11 „	.....	13
„ 12 „	.....	9
„ 13 „	.....	11
„ 14 „	.....	8
„ 15 „	.....	9
„ 16 „	.....	4

Carried forward 417

		Brought forward	417
Not exceeding 17 Years			2
„	18 „	.....	1
„	19 „	.....	3
„	20 „	.....	1
„	21 „	.....	2
„	22 „	.....	1
„	23 „	.....	4
„	24 „	.....	4
„	25 „	.....	2
„	26 „	.....	3
„	27 „	.....	1
„	29 „	.....	2
„	31 „	.....	2
„	34 „	.....	1
„	36 „	.....	1
„	37 „	.....	2
„	38 „	.....	3
„	41 „	.....	2
„	43 „	.....	1
„	45 „	.....	2
„	51 „	.....	1
„	59 „	.....	1
Not ascertained			257
Total			716

TABLE XXIII.

Ages of the 716 Male Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1862.

AGES.		
From 5 to 10 years	.....	5
„ 10 „ 15	„	12
„ 15 „ 20	„	22
„ 20 „ 25	„	29
„ 25 „ 30	„	114
„ 30 „ 35	„	107
„ 35 „ 40	„	109
„ 40 „ 45	„	95
„ 45 „ 50	„	87
„ 50 „ 55	„	29
„ 55 „ 60	„	26
„ 60 „ 65	„	13
„ 65 „ 70	„	22
„ 70 „ 75	„	3
„ 75 „ 80	„	17
Not ascertained	.....	26
Total		716

TABLE XXIV.

Length of Time that the 716 Male Patients remaining on the 31st December, 1862, have been in the Asylum.

TIME.		
Not exceeding 1 Month	.....	18
„ 2 Months	.....	12
„ 3 „	.....	10
„ 4 „	.....	15
„ 5 „	.....	12
„ 6 „	.....	10
„ 7 „	.....	13
„ 8 „	.....	8
„ 9 „	.....	13
„ 10 „	.....	2
„ 11 „	.....	11
„ 1 Year	.....	99
„ 2 Years	.....	61
„ 3 „	.....	59
„ 4 „	.....	41
„ 5 „	.....	42
„ 6 „	.....	60
„ 7 „	.....	32
„ 8 „	.....	72
„ 9 „	.....	61
„ 10 „	.....	29
„ 11 „	.....	36
Total		716

MEDICAL REPORT

OF

THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

TO THE VISITING JUSTICES OF THE COLNEY
HATCH LUNATIC ASYLUM, MIDDLESEX.

December 31st, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit as usual to your notice the following statement of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of Patients during the past year.

There remained on January 1st, 1862	1,114	
Admitted during the year	223	
		—————
Total under care		1,337
Of these there have been discharged—		
Recovered	90	
Relieved	20	
Not Improved.....	4	
Died	67	
		—————
Total		181
Remaining in the Asylum 31st December, 1862	1,156	
The daily average number has been	1,142	

Of the 223 Admissions there have been discharged—

Recovered	34
Relieved	6
Not Improved.....	2
Died	14

Total.....	56
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The bodily health and condition of the Patients admitted, although much impaired from Epilepsy, Phthisis, General Debility, and Cancer, were not in so reduced and deplorable a state as in former years.

With few exceptions, there appears to be greater care evinced towards the Patients previous to their admission.

Epilepsy was confirmed in 19 cases; General Paralysis in 7; 24 had previously been Inmates of this Asylum; whilst 46 had been under treatment in other Institutions for the Insane.

The curability of the cases admitted from the Metropolitan District continues of an unfavourable character.

The number recovered is greater than has been for several years, and this results from their being discharged on trial. 11 were obliged to be retained after their month's probation, their mental state not being sufficiently established for the duties of life; and, in some instances, a suicidal tendency had occurred.

Of the 20 discharged Relieved, 2 were transferred to other

Asylums, they being chargeable to Parishes in other Counties. Whilst of the 4 discharged Not-Improved, 3 were removed to other Asylums, and 1 one given over to the care of her Mother.

The mortality for the year has not been considerable, amounting only to 67 Deaths; the health of the Patients not suffering from any epidemic disease.

The chief causes of the Deaths are as follows, viz. :—

Pulmonary Consumption.....	15
General Paralysis.....	11
Natural Decay, with Bronchitis, &c. ...	12
Epilepsy	5
Maniacal Exhaustion	4
Bronchitis	2
Pneumonia	2
Apoplexy.....	2
Cancer.....	2
Paralysis	3
Peritonitis	2
Shock to System from fractured Humerus (Inquest)	1
Senile Gangrene of Feet and Hands ...	1
Other Diseases.....	5
	—
Total	67
	—

Two Inquests have been held; the one who died from fractured left arm, when the following Verdict was returned, “Violent Death. Shock to system from fractured left arm. Accidental.”

This accident was occasioned by the Patient, whilst getting out of bed, accidentally falling against a night-chair and the foot of her bedstead. She was immediately visited by the Night Nurse who was in the Ward, who discovered that the arm was broken. She was 72 years of age, and her health much impaired from Bronchitis; she died on the fourth day from the injury.

The other Inquest was upon a Patient who was found dying by a Nurse at about half-past six o'clock in the morning, with a piece of calico partly tied round her neck. The Verdict was, "That on the 7th day of September, Bridget Mooney was found dying, and did die, from Exhaustion coming on after maniacal excitement, and the said Jurors further say that the death of the said Bridget Mooney was accelerated by the tying a linen bandage round her own neck by her own hand whilst in an unsound state of mind." This Patient had been very maniacal for weeks; but had never shown any suicidal tendency. On the morning of her death, when unlocked at six o'clock, she was standing upright at the end of her bed-room; at about half-past six o'clock, when again visited, was observed to be flat on her back and nearly dead, with a piece of calico wrapped round her neck and partly tied. The piece of calico had been torn from the left arm-hole of her dress, about 5 inches wide and 43 inches long.

This being only the second case of a suicidal character that has occurred in upwards of 10 years, during which period more than 2,900 Patients have been treated, will, I trust, prove the watchfulness and attention of the Nurses to their onerous and responsible duties.

Nine Patients received severe accidents, all of whom recovered except the one remarked upon. Three had fractured fore-arms, two fractured arms, one a fractured thigh, one a fractured rib, two had dislocation of the shoulder.

The Casualties occurred from being pushed down by other Patients, and from falling down accidentally.

Although we have been spared from any epidemic disease of a fatal character, some of the Patients have suffered from Erysipelas of the head and face and feet. Cases of catarrh and ulcerated sore throats have occurred. The number of Patients confined to their beds averages weekly fifty-four, chiefly from General Debility, Age, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and Hysteria.

Two Patients were admitted pregnant; the children have been removed; one Patient recovered, the other was discharged on trial, but relapsed.

Three escapes only have occurred during the Year; the Patients were soon captured and safely brought back.

In addition to the customary amusements of the Patients, granted by the Committee, a pleasant evening was spent in one of the large Halls by upwards of 400, in listening to recitations, &c., by Mrs. Macready, an American lady, who has visited most of the Asylums in America, and many in England.

A party of musical friends of one of the Male Attendants kindly came from London, and gave a Concert for two hours, consisting of Glees and Songs, with which the Patients were gratified,

and many expressed a wish that this kind of amusement could be more frequently given.

Many of the Patients were permitted to visit the International Exhibition and other places of interest.

Others have been permitted to go to the neighbouring villages, and to London to see their friends, with a Nurse, none of whom have forfeited the confidence placed in them during their temporary absence.

The small gardens with the extended walks on the West Side of the Building, apportioned to several of the Patients, have given much pleasure and occupation to them in the summer evenings, and have the tendency to reconcile them to the Asylum.

I have a pleasing duty to remark upon the kind co-operation of the Officers of the Female Department, also upon the willingness and attention of the Nurses and Servants to the instructions given to them.

Thanking the Committee for their support in sharing the responsibility of so large an Asylum,

I remain,

Gentleman,

Your Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM GURSLAVE MARSHALL,

Medical Superintendent,

Female Department.

TABLES OF THE FEMALE PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1862.

TABLE I.

*Form of the Disease in the Cases of the 223 Patients admitted
during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	FEMALES.
Mania	77
Chronic Mania	12
Hysterical „	1
Recurrent Hysterical Mania	1
Puerperal Mania	4
Recurrent Puerperal Mania	2
Recurrent Mania	37
Melancholia	41
Recurrent Melancholia	13
Imbecility	25
Congenital Imbecility	1
Senile Imbecility	3
Congenital Idiot	1
Dementia	2
Recurrent Dementia	2
Senile „	1
Total	223

TABLE II.

Combination of Mental Diseases with Epilepsy in 19 Epileptic Cases admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

						FEMALES.
With Mania	..	..	..	..	..	6
„ Recurrent ditto	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Chronic ditto	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Imbecility	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ Dementia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total.....						19

TABLE III.

Duration of the Disorder in the 223 Cases admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

DURATION.						FEMALES.
Not exceeding 1 Month	..	..	..	..	..	121
„ 2 Months	..	..	..	..	..	22
„ 3 „	..	..	..	..	..	9
„ 4 „	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ 5 „	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ 6 „	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ 7 „	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ 8 „	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 9 „	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ 1 Year	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ 2 Years	..	..	..	..	..	14
„ 3 „	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 4 „	..	..	..	..	..	4
„ 5 „	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 6 „	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ 8 „	..	..	..	..	..	2
„ 9 „	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 10 „	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 11 „	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ 20 „	..	..	..	..	..	1
From Birth	..	..	..	..	..	4
Not ascertained	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total.....						223

TABLE IV.

*Causes of the Disorder in the 223 Patients admitted during
the Year ending December 31st, 1862.*

FEMALES.

MORAL.		PHYSICAL.	
Anxiety	2	Climacteric	2
„ in Getting Work	2	Epilepsy	19
„ from Loss of Business 1	1	Drink	2
Changing her Religion	1	Fall on Head	1
Death of Children	1	Lactation.....	6
„ Father.....	1	Parturition	7
„ Husband	1	Pregnancy	1
„ „ and Children 1	1	Profligacy	2
„ Sister	1	Uterine Disease	1
„ Son	1		
Desertion of Husband	1		41
Distress of Husband having		Hereditary	4
no Work	1	Not ascertained	149
Distress and Solitude	1		
Disappointed Affection	1		
„ in Marriage	2		
Fright	1		
„ from being Robbed	1		
„ from Slipping Down on			
some Orange Peel in a			
Theatre	1		
Jealousy	2		
Reduced Circumstances	2		
Religion	4		
	29		194

Total..... 223

TABLE V.

*Stations or Occupations of the 223 Patients admitted during the
Year ending December 31st, 1862.*

FEMALES.

Artificial Florists	2	Brought forward.....	125
Bonnet Maker	1	Wife of a Carpenter	4
Bookfolders ..	2	„ Cellarman	1
Bootbinders	2	„ Cigar Maker	1
Brush Drawer	1	„ Chimney Sweeper	1
Charwomen	6	„ Clerk	2
„ Daughter	1	„ „ in Insurance Office..	1
Domestic Servants	19	„ „ in Custom House ..	1
Dressmakers	5	„ Coal Porter	1
Envelope Folder	1	„ Coachman ..	2
Farm Servant	1	„ Commercial Traveller....	1
Governesses	5	„ Copperplate Printer	1
Hawkers	4	„ Clockmaker	1
Housewife	1	„ Engineer	1
Lady's Maid	1	„ Engine Fitter	1
Ledger and Vellum Sewer	1	„ Fishmonger ..	1
Milliners	3	„ Gardener	2
Needlewomen	19	„ General Dealer.....	1
Nurses	3	„ Jeweller	1
Officekeeper	1	„ Labourer	19
Proprietor of Baby Linen	1	„ Letter Carrier	1
Prostitutes	3	„ Mariner.....	1
Rag Merchant	1	„ Merchant's Clerk	1
Servants	18	„ Omnibus Conductor ..	1
Sempstresses	5	„ Painter and Grainer	2
Shoebinders	2	„ Plumber and Painter	1
Silkweaver's Daughter.....	1	„ Porter and Messenger ..	1
Skindresser.....	1	„ Potman	1
Tailoresses ..	3	„ Sawyer	1
Tobacco Stripper	1	„ Shoemaker	3
Wife of a Baker	2	„ Steelplate Printer	2
„ Bootmaker	1	„ Soldier	1
„ Book Canvasser	1	„ Sugar Baker	1
„ Brassmoulder	1	„ Teacher of French	1
„ Bricklayer	1	„ „ Languages ..	1
„ Cabinetmaker	3	„ Tobacco-pipe Maker	1
„ Carman	1	„ Umbrella Maker	1
Carried forward	125	„ Warehouseman ...	1
		„ Waterman	1
		„ Wheelwright	1
		„ Wood Turner	1
		Widow of Farmer	1
		„ Grainer	1
		„ Labourer	1
		„ Ostler	1
		„ Soldier	1
		„ Mariner	1
		Washerwomen	3
		Weaver	1
		No Occupation	19
		Unknown	4
		Total	223

TABLE VI.

Degree of Education of the 223 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

	FEMALES.
Well educated	20
Can read and write	161
„ read	22
Uneducated	20
Total	223

TABLE VII.

Proportion of the Married, Single, and Widows of the 223 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

	FEMALES.
Married	100
Single	89
Widows	34
Total	223

TABLE VIII.

Religion of the 223 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

	FEMALES.
Hebrew	4
Church of England	89
Church of Rome	29
Protestant	86
Baptist	1
Independent	3
Lutheran	1
Presbyterian	1
Scottish Church	1
Unitarian	1
Wesleyan	3
Not known	4
Total	223

TABLES IX. and X.

Age at the Time of the First Attack of Insanity, and of Admission into the Asylum, of the 223 Female Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

Age.	First Attack.	Admission.
Under 5 Years	1	—
From 5 to 10 Years	1	1
„ 10 to 15 „	3	1
„ 15 to 20 „	23	14
„ 20 to 25 „	30	26
„ 25 to 30 „	42	42
„ 30 to 35 „	31	33
„ 35 to 40 „	22	27
„ 40 to 45 „	12	20
„ 45 to 50 „	18	18
„ 50 to 55 „	6	19
„ 55 to 60 „	2	4
„ 60 to 65 „	2	3
„ 65 to 70 „	10	10
„ 70 to 75 „	4	4
„ 75 to 80 „	—	1
From Birth	4	—
Not ascertained	12	—
Total	223	223

TABLE XI.

*Causes of the Disorder in the 90 Cases discharged Cured
during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.*

FEMALES.

MORAL.	PHYSICAL.
Anxiety 1	Epilepsy 3
„ of Husband's absence at } Sea }	Dissipation 1
Anxiety upon Religion 1	Drink 1
Death of Children 1	Lactation 7
Desertion of Husband 1	Parturition 3
Disappointed Affection 2	Puerperal Fever 1
Disappointment 1	Rheumatic Gout 1
„ at unsuccessful opera- } tion for Cataract }	Not ascertained 61
Fear of Poverty 2	— 17
Grief from Brother becoming } Insane }	78
— 12	

Total 90

TABLES XII., XIII., XIV., and XV.

Form of the Disease—Duration of the Disease on Admission—Age—and Length of Time under Treatment in the Asylum, in the Cases of the 90 Patients Discharged Cured during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

TABLE XII.

Form of the Disease.	Females.
Mania	25
„ with Suicide..	1
Recurrent Mania	19
Hysterical ditto.....	3
Recurrent ditto.....	1
Chronic Mania.....	1
Puerperal ditto	5
Melancholia	18
Recurrent ditto	11
Imbecility	5
Recurrent Dementia	1
Total.....	90

TABLE XIV.

Age.	Females.
Under 10 years.....	1
From 10 to 15 years	—
„ 15 to 20 „	11
„ 20 to 25 „	12
„ 25 to 30 „	13
„ 30 to 35 „	17
„ 35 to 40 „	5
„ 40 to 45 „	8
„ 45 to 50 „	9
„ 50 to 55 „	7
„ 55 to 60 „	—
„ 60 to 65 „	—
„ 65 to 70 „	6
Not stated	1
Total.....	90

TABLE XIII.

Duration of the Disease.	Females.
Not exceeding 1 month	—
„ 3 months	12
„ 6 „	20
„ 1 year	28
„ 2 years	20
„ 3 „	5
„ 4 „	1
„ 5 „	1
„ 6 „	1
„ 7 „	1
„ 9 „	1
Total.....	90

TABLE XV.

Duration of Treatment.	Females.
Not exceeding 2 months	4
„ 3 „	12
„ 6 „	24
„ 9 „	16
„ 1 year	12
„ 2 years	17
„ 3 „	3
„ 5 „	1
„ 6 „	1
Total.....	90

TABLES

In continuation of Tables XII., XIII., XIV., and XV., showing the Occupation, Religion, Education, and Social Condition of the 90 Females discharged as Cured during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

<i>Occupation.</i>		<i>Religion.</i>	
Barmaid	1	Hebrew	3
Charwoman	1	Church of England	34
„ Daughter.....	1	„ Rome	5
Domestic Servants	24	Protestants	39
Dressmaker	1	Independent	3
Furrier's daughter	1	Baptist	4
Hawker.....	1	Congregational.....	1
Housewife	1	Not stated	1
Needlewomen	5	Total	90
Nurses	4		
Sempstresses	2		
Shoebinders	2		
Skin-dresser.....	1		
Tailoresses	2		
Tambour Worker	1		
Water-cress seller	1		
Washing	1		
Weavers	2		
Widow of Laborer	1		
Wife of Brass Moulder	1		
„ Cabinet-maker	1		
„ Carman	1		
„ Carpenter	1		
„ Chair-maker	1		
„ Clock-maker	1		
„ Coalheaver.....	1		
„ Coachman	1		
„ Drayman	1		
„ Laborer	6		
„ Mariner	2		
„ Ostler	1		
„ Painter and Grainer	1		
„ Papercolorer	1		
„ Pianoforte-maker ..	1		
„ Plumber and Painter	1		
„ Sailor	1		
„ Sawyer	1		
„ Ship-joiner.....	1		
„ Shoemaker.....	2		
„ Spectacle-maker ..	1		
„ Tobacco-pipe maker	1		
„ Tailor	1		
„ Umbrella-maker ..	1		
„ Watchmaker	1		
No occupation	4		
Not stated.....	1		
Total	90		

<i>Education.</i>		<i>Social Condition.</i>	
Well Educated.....	3	Married.....	43
Read and Write	66	Single.	36
Read	15	Widowed	10
Uneducated	6	Not stated	1
Total	90	Total	90

TABLES XVI., XVII., XVIII., and XIX.

Similar Tables in the Cases of the 67 Patients who have Died during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

TABLE XVI.

FORM OF THE DISEASE.	FEMALES.
Mania	17
„ with Epilepsy	5
Recurrent Mania	3
„ with Epilepsy	1
Chronic Mania	4
„ with Epilepsy	2
Melancholia	13
Recurrent ditto	2
Dementia	4
„ with Epilepsy ..	3
Senile Dementia	2
Imbecility	3
„ with Epilepsy ..	4
Congenital Imbecility	1
Senile ditto	3
Total	67

TABLE XVII.

AGE.	FEMALES.
From 15 to 20 Years	2
„ 20 to 25 „	4
„ 25 to 30 „	4
„ 30 to 35 „	6
„ 35 to 40 „	6
„ 40 to 45 „	5
„ 45 to 50 „	9
„ 50 to 55 „	6
„ 55 to 60 „	3
„ 60 to 65 „	5
„ 65 to 70 „	6
„ 70 to 75 „	6
„ 75 to 80 „	5
Total	67

TABLE XVIII.

DURATION.	FEMALES.
From Birth	2
Not exceeding 2 Months ..	3
„ 3 „ ..	—
„ 6 „ ..	2
„ 9 „ ..	2
„ 1 Year	5
„ 2 Years	14
„ 3 „	7
„ 4 „	5
„ 5 „	3
„ 6 „	1
„ 7 „	1
„ 9 „	6
„ 11 „	2
„ 12 „	5
„ 14 „	1
„ 21 „	1
„ 22 „	3
„ 23 „	1
„ 26 „	2
„ 28 „	1
Total	67

TABLE XIX.

TIME UNDER TREATMENT.	FEMALES.
Not exceeding 1 Week	2
„ 2 Weeks	4
„ 1 Month	1
„ 3 Months	2
„ 6 „	3
„ 9 „	4
„ 1 Year	6
„ 2 Years	9
„ 3 „	11
„ 4 „	5
„ 5 „	2
„ 6 „	—
„ 7 „	—
„ 8 „	1
„ 9 „	4
„ 10 „	2
„ 11 „	9
„ 12 „	2
Total	67

TABLE XX.

Assigned Causes of the Mental Diseases in the 67 Cases of Deaths during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

MORAL.

Death of Husband	1
„ Sister	1
Disappointed Affection	3
Grief	1
Poverty	1
Religion	2
Reading a Tract, “The Coming Struggle”	1
	—
	10
	==

PHYSICAL.

Cancer of Face and Orbit	1
Climacteric	1
Fall on Head	1
Epilepsy	15
Over Study on Religion	1
Hereditary	2
Not ascertained	36
	—
Total	67
	==

TABLE XXI.

Length of Time that the 705 Patients who have Died from the Opening of the Institution, to the 31st December, 1862. had been under Treatment in the Asylum.

TIME OF TREATMENT.					FEMALES.
Not exceeding 1 Week	...	...	...	...	10
„ 1 Fortnight	...	...	...	...	19
„ 1 Month	...	...	...	...	27
„ 3 Months	...	...	...	...	73
„ 6 „	...	...	...	...	64
„ 9 „	...	...	...	...	53
„ 1 Year	...	...	...	...	36
„ 2 Years	...	...	...	...	115
„ 3 „	...	...	...	...	72
„ 4 „	...	...	...	...	45
„ 5 „	...	...	...	...	50
„ 6 „	...	...	...	...	39
„ 7 „	...	...	...	...	22
„ 8 „	...	...	...	...	28
„ 9 „	...	...	...	...	20
„ 10 „	...	...	...	...	15
„ 11 „	...	...	...	...	15
„ 12 „	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	705

TABLE XXII.

*Causes of the Deaths of the 67 Patients during the Year
ending December 31st, 1862.*

Apoplexy	2
Bronchitis	2
Cancer of Breast, &c.....	1
„ „ Orbit and Face	1
Diseased Thigh-bone	1
Enteritis	1
Epilepsy	5
General Paralysis	11
Jaundice	1
Natural Decay	9
„ „ With Bronchitis.....	3
Maniacal Exhaustion	4
Peritonitis	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	15
Paralysis	3
Pneumonia	2
Shock to System from Fractured Arm (Inquest)....	1
Senile Gangrene of Feet, &c.	1
Ulcer of Stomach	1
General Debility	1
Total	67

TABLE XXIII.

*Form of Disease in the Cases of the 1,156 Patients remaining
in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1862.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania	247	321
—— with Suicide	2	
—— Epilepsy	42	
—— and Suicidal	1	
—— Hysteria	16	
—— and Epilepsy	5	
—— General Paralysis	8	
Chronic Mania	131	155
—— with Epilepsy	7	
Erotomania	1	
Homicidal Mania	1	
Mania a Potu	2	
Puerperal Mania	10	
Monomania	3	
Recurrent Mania	124	148
—— with Suicide	1	
—— Epilepsy	11	
—— Hysteria	8	
—— Puerperal Mania	4	
Melancholia	146	187
—— with Suicide	3	
—— Epilepsy	6	
—— General Paralysis	1	
—— Recurrent	31	
Dementia	129	162
—— with Epilepsy	27	
—— and Suicidal	1	
—— General Paralysis	3	
—— Chorea	1	
—— Recurrent	1	
Imbecility	87	173
—— with Epilepsy	60	
—— Paralysis	8	
—— Chorea	2	
—— Congenital	3	
—— with Epilepsy	1	
—— Senile	8	
—— with Epilepsy	4	
Idiocy	4	10
—— with Palsy	1	
—— Congenital	3	
—— with Epilepsy	2	
Total	..	1,156

TABLE XXIV.

Duration of Insanity, prior to Admission, in the Cases of the 1,156 Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1862.

DURATION.	FEMALES.
Not exceeding 3 Months	386
" 6 "	60
" 9 "	44
" 1 Year	56
" 2 Years	97
" 3 "	53
" 4 "	50
" 5 "	35
" 6 "	41
" 7 "	40
" 8 "	35
" 9 "	12
" 10 "	16
" 11 "	9
" 12 "	8
" 13 "	9
" 14 "	7
" 15 "	3
" 16 "	5
" 17 "	4
" 18 "	3
" 19 "	1
" 20 "	4
" 21 "	3
" 22 "	2
" 23 "	4
" 24 "	1
" 27 "	1
" 29 "	2
" 32 "	1
" 37 "	2
" 40 "	1
Many years	10
From birth	31
Not ascertained	65
,, stated	55
Total	1,156

TABLE XXV.

Ages of the 1,156 Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1862.

AGES.	FEMALES.
Under 5 years	—
From 5 to 10 years	—
" 10 to 15 "	5
" 15 to 20 "	31
" 20 to 25 "	66
" 25 to 30 "	118
" 30 to 35 "	150
" 35 to 40 "	132
" 40 to 45 "	167
" 45 to 50 "	116
" 50 to 55 "	135
" 55 to 60 "	81
" 60 to 65 "	53
" 65 to 70 "	37
" 70 to 75 "	27
" 75 to 80 "	14
" 80 to 85 "	3
Not ascertained	21
Total	1,156

TABLE XXVI.

Length of Time that the 1,156 Patients remaining on the 31st December, 1862, have been in the Asylum.

TIME.	FEMALES.
Not exceeding 3 Months..	45
" 6 " ..	61
" 9 " ..	35
" 1 Year ..	26
" 2 Years ..	141
" 3 " ..	124
" 4 " ..	251
" 5 " ..	31
" 6 " ..	40
" 7 " ..	37
" 8 " ..	15
" 9 " ..	27
" 10 " ..	37
" 11 " ..	58
" 12 " ..	228
Total	1,156

W. G. MARSHALL,
Medical Superintendent.

Female Department,
31st December, 1862.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

31st December, 1862.

GENTLEMEN.

I HAVE the honour to submit the several Returns and Accounts which it is my duty to prepare at the close of the year, and to render a short Report of the Department entrusted to my superintendence.

The number of Patients employed at the various trades and occupations is, on an average, about the same as the preceding year. The actual value of the Labour has been estimated at a low rate, and although the average earnings of each workman does not amount to much, it is satisfactory to know that a great many of the most able-bodied Patients who were discharged during the year, have had constant employment, either at a trade, or on the grounds, and it is probable that this daily occupation has not only been a source of amusement and comfort, but has materially assisted in restoring them to health.

The Return from the Tailors' Shop, showing the number of garments made, and the repairs which have been done during the year, claims a profit of £238 3s. 10d., after deducting wages paid to journeymen. The number of Patients employed in the Shop have been about 23 each week.

It is found impossible, with so limited a staff, to make the whole of the Woollen Clothing, required, in the Shop, but all the necessary Repairs (a great part of them very heavy) are well and regularly attended to. The number of garments made have been 657, the repairs 9,033, or 174 per week.

The estimated earnings in the Shoemakers' Shop, where, on an average, 18 are employed, amount to £273 8s. 11d. All Boots and Shoes, both for the Male and Female Patients, amounting to 5,995 pairs have been repaired in the Shop, and 658 pairs have been made. A contract has been recently entered into with the House of Correction for the supply of Leather Boots and Shoes, and from the sample which we have received there is little doubt the Contract will prove beneficial to the Asylum, and at the same time will give considerable employment to the prisoners at the House of Correction.

The Upholsterers' Shop, in which all the Mattrasses, Pillows Bed-sackings, Carpets, Mattings, Sofa-cushions, Strong Rugs and Padded Rooms have been made up and repaired has earned £178 5s. 5d., after deducting wages to journeymen. Forty Patients are employed in making the various upholstery, and in sorting and picking the horse-hair and eoeoa fibre.

The Carpenters, Painters, &c., have been actively employed during the year, and their labour has been equally remunerative. All the Wards and Corridors on the Male Side which have required either painting or whitewashing have been so completed by the Patients, without the assistance of any paid workmen, and the Wards now present a clean and cheerful appearance.

Much useful labour has been bestowed upon the gardens and

Farm by the Patients employed there; and it is satisfactory to state that not a single accident is recorded as having happened to any Patient or workman while employed in the service of the Asylum.

In April last, the Committee were pleased to direct that Tea should be given on Sundays, as well as Working Days, to all those Patients who were employed during the week, but who on Sundays had, hitherto, only received the ordinary diet of the Asylum. This trifling addition has given great satisfaction, and at a little extra cost.

A large quantity of New Furniture has been supplied to the Wards on either side of the Building during the year, including Tables, Easy Chairs, Sofas and Work Tables; and, at Dr. Sheppard's request, Six extra Bagatelle Boards have been provided. The Male Wards have been constantly supplied with toys, such as Puzzles, Balls, Tops, and games suitable for indoors; and for out-door amusement, with Footballs, Bowls, Skittles, and Cricketing necessities.

During the last summer the Committee ordered that the Walks round the grounds of the Asylum should be considerably extended. The work is now in progress, and when completed will provide a dry and pleasant walk for the Patients of upwards of a mile and a half in extent. For the accommodation of the Patients frequenting the fields, thirty-six seats have been placed, at intervals, under the trees overhanging the Walks, and a new iron fence has been fixed on the west side of the Asylum, enclosing the field called the Fair Field from the road.

The plot of ground which was set apart for some of the

Female Patients, to several of whom a small but separate portion was given for a Flower Garden, has afforded great enjoyment. It is proposed to increase the number of Gardens during the ensuing Spring, with the hope that more Patients may be found who will give them the requisite care and attention. Some small Vegetable Gardens were also allotted to certain of the Female Patients, as an experiment, and so well have they answered, and the crops of radishes, lettuces, &c., have been so appreciated by the Tenants, that the system will also be further extended.

I have the pleasure to state that the whole of the Domestic Offices, and the various Plant and Machinery therein employed are in good working order. The Bread-making Machine continues to give satisfaction, and uphold its character for economy; and it may be mentioned that great benefit was derived from its assistance in mixing nearly 2,000 lbs. of Plum Pudding, provided for the Patients and Servants on Christmas day.

The accounts relating to the Farm show a profit of £864 13s. 6d. for the year 1862. The Stock and Produce has been valued at a fair market price, and all payments and expenses incurred on the Farm Account, have been properly charged against it.

The Farm and Gardens have been productive during the year, as the accounts referred to will show. The principal crops grown have been Hay and Clover, 45 loads. Oats, 70 quarters. Mangold Wurzell, 150 tons. Cabbage, 2,500 bushels. Parsnips, 382 bushels. Onions, 153 bushels. Peas and beans for the House, 321 bushels. And Lettuces, 3,534. A large quantity of

Grapes, Pears, Apples, Strawberries, and other fruit were, in their season sent into the Infirmaries and other Wards by permission of the Medical Superintendents.

The Stock has been tolerably healthy; the disease which was so fatal to the Cows during the greater part of the year 1861, and commencement of last year having entirely disappeared some months since; and it is pleasant to be able to report that at the present time the cattle are all well and thriving.

Pork fed at the Farm has been constantly supplied to the House during the Winter months, and has afforded a change of diet most acceptable to the Patients.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE H. HENDERSON,

Steward.

*To the Committee of Visitors,
Colney Hatch Asylum,*

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, COLNEY HATCH.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNTS.

*Abstract of Receipts and Payments from 1st January to 31st
December, 1862.*

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
To Sale of—	£	s. d.	By Cash for—	£	s. d.
2 Calves.....	2	2 0	22 Cows.....	523	5 0
4 Pigs.....	9	17 6	103 Sheep.....	199	12 9
Hides, Skins, &c.	52	19 8	1 Bull.....	14	10 0
Bones.....	6	1 4	Hay, Corn, Straw, Oil Cake, &c.	367	10 8
A dead Horse.....	1	0 0	Meal, &c., for Pigs & Cows	96	14 10
Balance.....	1,693	15 11	Seeds.....	28	18 9
			Implements, Harness, &c..	9	17 1
			Wages.....	489	17 5
			Incidentals.....	35	10 2
	<u>£1,765</u>	<u>16 5</u>		<u>£1,765</u>	<u>16 5</u>

THOS. H. CHANY,
Clerk of the Asylum.

Value of Stock on Farm.

1st January, 1862.	£	s. d.	1st January, 1863.	£	s. d.
22 Cows and 1 Bull	550	0 0	30 Cows and 1 Bull	685	0 0
191 Pigs.....	382	16 0	4 Calves.....	20	0 0
7 Horses	158	0 0	188 Pigs	338	0 0
Implements and Harness..	180	0 0	6 Horses	103	0 0
Hay in Store	170	0 0	Implements and Harness..	154	0 0
Mangold in Store	150	0 0	Hay in Store	94	10 0
			Mangold in Store	42	10 0
			Decrease in Value of Stock.	183	16 0
	<u>£1,590</u>	<u>16 0</u>		<u>£1,590</u>	<u>16 0</u>

GEORGE H. HENDERSON,
Steward.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance of Cash brought down	1,693	15	11
" Decrease in the Value of Stock	153	16	0
" Rent of 70 acres of Land, at 30s. per acre	105	0	0
" Interest on Capital of £1,200	48	0	0
" " Expended in Distributing Liquid Manure	24	0	0
" 720 quarters of Grains at 2s.	72	0	0
" Balance to Profit	864	13	6
	£2,961	5	5

	£	s.	d.
By Beef supplied to the House at Contract price:—			
" Mutton.....do.....909 stone, 12 lb., at 7s. 10d.	356	7	3
" Pork.....do.....595 stone, 4 lb., at 7s. 10d.	233	3	1
" Milk.....do.....23,244 lbs., at 7d. per lb.	677	19	0
" Butter.....do.....26,050 gals., at 10d.	1,085	8	4
" Cabbage.....do.....3,855 lbs., at 1s. 1d.	208	16	3
" Carrots and Parsnips }	122	3	0
" Carrots and Parsnips }	23	4	0
" Onions.....do.....90 bushels, at 3s.	13	10	0
" Lettuces.....do.....3,534, at 6d. per dozen	7	7	3
" Peas and Beans ..do.....321 bushels.....	44	19	0
" Rhubarb.....do.....	16	13	9
" Fruit.....do.....	53	4	10
" Sundry Vegetables do.....	43	9	8
" do.....supplied to Officers.....	65	0	0
" Eggs and Poultry do... House	10	0	0
	£2,961	5	5

The following crops were also grown on the Farm, part of which has been consumed by the Stock, and the remainder included in the above "Valuation."

	£	s.	d.
45 loads of Meadow and Clover Hay, at 63s.	141	15	0
70 quarters of Oats, at 23s.	80	10	0
150 tons of Mangold Wurzel, at 17s.	127	10	0
22 loads of Straw, at 30s.	33	0	0
2 acres of Italian Rye Grass, at 80s.	8	0	0
4 " Tares, at 100s.	20	0	0
	£410	15	0

GEORGE H. HENDERSON,
Steward.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

TAILOR'S SHOP.

Account of Patients' Work and Earnings for the Year 1862.

Clothing Made Up.	No. of Articles.	Price of making per Article.	Value of Work.	REMARKS.
		s. d.	£ s. d.	
Patients' Coats	39	3 0	5 17 0	
" Trousers	441	2 9	60 12 9	
" Waistcoats	167	1 6	12 10 6	
" Ticken Dresses	9	2 7	1 3 3	
Attendants' Uniform Coats		10 0		
" Trousers		5 0		
" Waistcoats		3 3		
REPAIRS.				
Patients' Coats	2106	0 9	78 19 6	
" Trousers	4650	0 9	174 12 0	
" Waistcoats	1846	0 4	30 15 1	
" Ticken Dresses	425	0 6	10 12 6	
Deduct Journeymen's Wages....			375 2 10	
Total			136 19 0	
			£238 3 10	

GEORGE H. HENDERSON, Steward.

UPHOLSTERER'S SHOP.

Account of Patients' Work and Earnings for the Year 1862.

Articles Made Up.	No. of Articles.	Price of Making per Article.		Value of Work.		REMARKS.
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sackings	262	0	8	8	14	8
Strong Rugs	100	4	0	20	0	0
Carpets	439	0	2	3	13	2
Matrasses	45	1	6	3	7	6
Mattings	138	0	2	1	3	0
Sofa Cushions	50	1	3	3	2	6
Pillows	78	0	3	0	19	6
Padded Rooms	5	40	0	10	0	0
REPAIRS.						
Sackings	1307	0	3	16	6	9
Strong Rugs	114	1	6	8	11	0
Carpets	199	0	1	0	16	7
Matrasses	340	1	3	21	5	0
Mattings	157	0	1	0	13	1
Sofa Cushions	170	1	0	8	10	0
Pillows	185	0	1	0	15	5
Padded Rooms	17	10	0	8	10	0
PICKING.						
Horse Hair	11440 lbs.	..	..	95	4	2
Cocoa Fibre	1052 "	..	..	8	15	4
Deduct Journeyman's Wages ..				220	7	8
				42	2	3
				£178	5	5

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

Account of Patients' Work and Earnings for the Year 1862.

Articles Made Up.	No. of Articles.	Price of Making per Article.		Value of Work.		REMARKS.
		s.	d.	£	s. d.	
Men's Leather Shoes	2	3	0	0	6 0	
Women's Leather Boots	17	2	0	1	14 0	
" Shoes	14	1	9	1	4 6	
Cloth and Canvas Boots	625	2	0 ⁴	62	10 0	
Female Attendants' Belts	48	0	4	0	16 0	
Male "	12	0	4	0	4 0	
REPAIRS.						
Boots and Shoes repaired	895	0	8	29	16 8	
" " " soled } and welted.....	4,624	1	6	346	16 0	
Boots locked and strapped	1,476	0	2	12	6 0	
Deduct Journeymen's Wages.....						
				455	13 2	
				182	4 3	
Total				£273	8 11	

GEORGE H. HENDERSON, Steward.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, COLNEY HATCH.

Provisions consumed during the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1862.

Meat—Bacon	7,814 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Beef and Mutton	319,175 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Pork	25,340 lbs.
Beer	90,859 gals.
Bread	763,697 lbs.
Butter	26,023 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cheese	57,137 lbs.
Cocoa	1,924 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Coffee	1,028 lbs.
Eggs	2,808 No.
Flour	623,082 lbs.
Malt	739 $\frac{1}{4}$ qrs.
Milk	26,152 $\frac{1}{16}$ gals.
Hops	6,172 lbs.
Potatoes	524,310 lbs.
Sugar	34,529 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Tea	8,222 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Molasses	38,845 lbs.

For the Sick.

Wine	102,384 oz.
Brandy	28,896 oz.
Gin	5,616 oz.
Porter and Ale	102,883 pints.
Fish	22,501 No.
Biscuits	20,075 No.
Eggs	41,926 No.

GEORGE H. HENDERSON,
Steward.

THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITING JUSTICES OF
THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,
COLNEY HATCH.

GENTLEMEN,

In laying before you my Annual Report, I have pleasure in stating that I think the moral and religious tone of the Patients is as satisfactory as can be expected in such a community. There is great readiness evinced to attend the Services in Chapel, and an apparent interest in them. The Musical portion of the Services is especially interesting to my congregation, and I have hopes of increasing and improving it. The occasional interruptions to the solemnities of our Services, to which I have before referred, as occurring through fits or excitement on the part of Patients, are still very rare. By a slight alteration of some of the partitions of the Seats (which were formerly divided equally up the middle of the Chapel), a portion of those heretofore unnecessarily appropriated to the Male Division of the Asylum, are now appropriated to the Female Division, to the increase of their comfort, and to the encouragement of a larger attendance.

The Holy Communion has been administered on Easter Day and on the first Sunday in every month, excepting one occasion when, being absent on vacation, I was unwilling to commit that duty to a stranger. Our Communicants generally number about 25. The usual attendance at each of the Services on Sunday is about 600. On the Week Days our numbers are about 230 in the morning,—300 in the evening.

The Funerals have been decently and reverently performed. 61 Male and 59 Female Patients have been buried in our Cemetery during the year.

I have visited the Sick in the Infirmarys as occasion seemed to require, and have been frequently successful in soothing some mental irritation or distress. Sometimes I have been gratified by the evidence of due preparation for the change that was approaching. I have visited and conversed with the Patients generally, in their Wards and Airing Grounds almost daily, and occasionally in their Workshops, apparently much to their satisfaction.

The Books of the Library were increased in the beginning of the year by a parcel from the Chairman of your House Committee; and again in the summer by the purchase of 208 volumes, and they have since received an addition of 50 volumes, presented by J. J. Milcs, Esq. They have been distributed and exchanged throughout the Wards, according to the requirements of each. The Weekly and Monthly Periodicals I have also carefully distributed and exchanged. These are a source of great interest and entertainment to the Patients.

In conclusion, I beg to offer my testimony to the general aspect of comfort and well-being of the Patients, and to express a hope that my humble efforts may be of use in assisting to promote that end.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Faithful Servant,

WILLIAM BULLOCK,

Chaplain.

January, 1863.